The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2267. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

PROGRESS OF RIBBONISM IN IRELAND.

The screw-steamship *Saxonia*, of the Hamburg line, from Southampton, on Sunday, Dec. 5, at 10½ A. M., arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

She brings 92 passengers. Capt. EHLERS has experienced very severe weather. The gales have been almost continual from the northward and westward during the entire passage. From the 10th to the 15th was obliged to lie to most of the time. The wind was from N. N. W., with a tremendous sea, accompanied with severe snow-squalls; the frost also was severe.

On the 22d, when off George's Banks, was again compelled to lay the steamer to for sixteen hours—the wind a hurricane, from northwest, the sea in a foam and blowing completely over the ship.

Her intelligence has been anticipated by the *Arabia*, at Boston, and the *Pacific*, at St. Johns, but from the London papers of Dec. 4, we derive the following additional details:

The authentic text of the short speech pronounced by the King of Sardinia at a late military review, and which has produced so great an agitation, has now become known from a semi-official source, viz: the *Gazette de Savoie*. The King said: "Gentlemen, let us be prepared, for it may happen that next Spring we shall again have to smell gunpowder."

The four screw-steamships, the *Alena*, the *Comptoir*, the *Barcelona* and the *Cadiz*, built for the French Transatlantic Company, to ply between Havre and New-York, have been sold to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, for East India service.

A letter from Bingen, dated November 29, says that the railway bridge at Nahe had been carried away by a flood.

The Great Eastern Steamship Company have determined to throw the ship open to public inspection free of charge.

Major-General Sir J. INGLIS, the heroic defender of Lucknow, took his departure from Southampton, Saturday, December 4th, in the Ceylon steamer for India.

The following is the letter which M. de MONTALEMBERT has addressed to the *Moniteur*:—

M. de REDACTEUR:—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains in its unofficial part a piece of news which I learn on reading that paper. It is to this effect—

His Majesty the Emperor, on the occasion of the anniversary of the 2d of December, has remitted, in favor of Count de MONTALEMBERT, the penalty pronounced against him.

Condemned on the 24th of November, I have appealed, within the term allowed by law, against the sentence pronounced against me.

No Government in France has had, up to the present, the right to remit a penalty which is not definitive.

I am of those who still believe in right, and who do not accept a favor.

I pray you, and, if need be, require you, to be good enough to insert this letter in your next number.

C. D. MONTALEMBERT.

The following are given in a Dublin paper as the substance of the rules and regulations of the Ribbon Society now being revived in Ireland:

The association is divided into five orders or distinctions: "1. The County Delegate; 2. The Parish Master; 3. The Body Master; 4. The Committeeman; 5. The mere Ribbonman. Each county in Ireland has a delegate, and every shire in England and in Scotland, in which Irish emigrants are in any number located, has its delegates and its lodges." The meetings are held in such public houses as have a private room. In all places where there may be strangers, the members of the association use signs and passwords to ascertain whether or not there are any of their own fraternity present. These pass-words are decided at the quarterly meetings of the general body.

The funds, it is said, are raised thus: The County Delegates returning from the quarterly meetings, summons a county meeting of Parish Masters, to whom he conveys the "goods," the signs and pass-words, and in return they pay him each five shillings. When the Parish Master goes back to his own district he passes on the goods to the Body Masters, each of whom pays him 1s.; and from each individual member the Body Master exacts a payment of 6d. Each member must attend the summons of his order within two hours. If a member enters a room where there is a mixed company he says, "What do you think of the times?" A Ribbonman answers him, "We are expecting a change." To test the fact that the reply is given intentionally and not by chance, the Ribbonman rejoins, "In what case?" and if the stranger answer, "The present Ministry," the new comer knows that he has found a brother. If he sees a quarrel, he says to one of the combatants, "Don't be contentious, Sir?" and if he is answered, "Not with you?" he ranges himself on the side of his brother.

So formidable in the eyes of the authorities is this organization, that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas we had been given to understand that societies or associations of persons exist in several parts of Ireland, the members of which are bound together by oaths or obligations of a seditious or treasonable character; and whereas many unwary persons may have been induced to become members of, or otherwise to connect themselves with, such societies without being fully aware of the penalties which they have thereby incurred; now, therefore, for the information of all persons concerned, and for the better prevention and suppression of all such societies or associations, we, the Lord-Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby declare and make it known that all societies or bodies of persons associated under the pretended obligation of oaths unlawfully administered are illegal, and that any person who shall administer or be concerned in administering any oath or engagement binding, or importing to bind, the party taking the same to belong to or be concerned with any such society or association, or to aid or abet the unlawful objects or purposes thereof, and every person who shall unlawfully take the same, shall be guilty of felony; and all persons belonging to or members of any such society or association, or maintaining correspondence therewith, or with any officer or member thereof as such, are guilty of an unlawful combination and confederacy, and may be punished accordingly; and we do hereby caution and forewarn all persons against becoming, or being, or continuing to be members of, or in any way connected with, any such society or association, under whatever pretence or pretext, or with whatever object or purpose the same may have been founded or established, or profess to be continued or conducted. And we do hereby announce and declare that it is our firm determination to use all the means in our power for the suppression of such societies and associations, and for the punishment of persons belonging thereto. Accordingly, we solemnly admonish and require all peaceable and loyal subjects to the utmost of their powers to discountenance such societies or assemblies, and to be aiding and assisting the magistrates, constables, and other authorities in the suppression of the same, and in the detaining and bringing to justice of those who shall be found to belong thereto, or be connected therewith; and, for the better carrying into effect these our intentions and purposes aforesaid, we do hereby offer a reward of £100 for such information as will lead to the conviction of any of the persons who shall have administered any such oath, and a reward of £50 for such information as will lead to the conviction of any of the persons who shall be found to be members of, or in anywise connected with, any of the aforesaid societies.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 3d day of December, 1858.

By His Excellency's command, NAAS.

Life in the Colonies—Lord Bury's Plans and Projects.

From the London Times, Dec. 4.

There is the poetry of Colonies, and there is the fact. The latter is sure to be appreciated in the long run, but the former also has its admirers and its use. Long and long have enthusiasts been writing up the Colonies, particularly the American, as glorious openings for younger sons, for fine fellows, with more turn for field-work, or handiwork, than head-work; for large families, for friendless curates, and generally for the meritorious and neglected. You always had several young friends, and some not so young, at you for your influence in this or that department. Had you not a friend, an M. D., always ready, of course, to sell his independence for any absolute stranger? Had you not an intimate acquaintance with the Lord Chancellor? Did you not know somebody in the Treasury? Then there was your brother's wife's sister's uncle's son in the Custom-house, and your College friend in the Colonial-office. Of course, you had at least one acquaintance among the Directors of every railway. Could you not get them to do something for the poor young fellow who stands before you, having last night spent his last five shillings between a chop-house and the Haymarket, and ignorant where and how to get another? Poor boy! he wants something to do, and a little more elbow-room for it. So you put him off with Canada, perhaps Australia. You talked of virgin soil, primeval forests, inexhaustible water-power, hunting and fishing, boundless pastures, and the old shepherd's life. Then you touched on the founding of families and empires; on the names to be illustrious in colonial pedigrees; on a Transatlantic Peerage, or an Antipodean aristocracy. "My good fellow," you concluded, "how much better is this,—the barest hope of it,—than a back parlor in Lombard-street, or even at Whitehall, with the desk always before you, and the great prize of life £500 a year, should you survive to sixty!" Such is the poetry of a Colony. Even this is lower than the Roman poet, or that far more imaginative being, the French statesman, puts it. Algeria, like Carthage of the *Æneid*, rather a blossom than a fruit-bearing tree. It is a Parisian exotic planted in Africa, and there tenderly nursed by an army of gardeners who carry swords for pruning-[illegible] down the harvests with rifles. We [illegible] mosaic. We quote the corn-market, [illegible] of wool, and do not omit tallow. We have an [illegible] in the scene of colonial prosperity for a [illegible], in green old age, to see one's friends, or lay one's bones in the mother country. That is the Colony of the last generation. Loyalty dictated the preference of a British province, of hard sense and Republicanism suggested Illinois. Time has given it new splendors in the floating hotels that traverse the Hudson and the Canadian Lakes, and the vast net of railways that already divides into a thousand quarries the map of North America. Latterly, however, British emigrants have rejected all this poetry for a bare fact. They want to [illegible] the gold quicker than is possible by [illegible] cultural process. So there they are [illegible] fields, either digging, trenching, scraping, washing and shaking for the precious grain, o keeping stores, escorting "dust," and doing service to the digger. Society does not despise the first class Oxford man who shone too much in London society to get a brief, went to Australia, and took to sheep-farming—failing that, to money-lending, though, of course, his object was to get £20,000 as quick as he decently could, and return to the home of his fathers. Why think less of the man who hopes to scrape up the lucre by a quicker process, and return home still young? Yet there is a difference. The digger is a coarse fish who bites at a worm; our Oxford friend was a trout who rose at a May-fly.

Lord BURY gives himself with pardonable enthusiasm to the poetry of Canada. He conjures up a vast federation of populous British provinces, stretching from ocean to ocean. He draws the chain of innumerable lakes, and wide rivers, and gigantic canals, from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic. A gap in these mountains, however, allows a still longer reach to a railway which will one day span with iron the whole distance from Halifax to British Columbia, and place our new gold regions in that quarter within a week's tidings of England and all Europe. Only look at the map; see the noble rivers that contribute their full streams to Lake Winnepeg before the drainage of a continent pursues its way onwards to Lake Superior, till it tumbles over Niagara, and you have at once the demonstration of these hopes. There is not so grand a carrying line in the world. What would Russia give for one such East and West through Siberia! Yet this is ours, and only waits to be opened. True, Lord BURY fears—yet he hopes—at least, he will try what the British Government will say to a railway from Quebec to Halifax, so as to keep this terminus within British territory. Of course, we ought to strain every nerve to effect this, if we had the money, and if we had not a good many other things to do with it, and if—but what are "ifs" in a picture so magnificent, and so certain to be realized one day or other? A century hence Lord BURY will be quoted as a man of wondrous prescience. All he says, and more, will be done; but we have gone too fast in these things already. We have done them much faster than they pay, and faster than a profitable use can be found for them. Yet it may be only a question of time. Compare the latest map of North America with the earliest atlas of the Useful Knowledge Society. The one reminds you of a piece of cracklin china; there is not a bit fifty miles across without a railway, and, to all appearance, from any one point to any other distant one there must be half a dozen competing lines. How were they all made? How do they all pay? Yet the cry is "More are coming;" so we presume they must answer somebody's purpose, and the whole population is not ruined. All has been done in a quarter of a century. No doubt, a double period will see nearly as much done in the British provinces.

But lakes, rivers, and railways are not all. Lord BURY rises from commerce to politics, and from physical geography to the most delicate social considerations. Amid all this prosperous materialism, the Lord will still crop out. To a man thoroughly imbued with British aristocracy, even the patriarchal glories of Colonial life want a completion. To what purpose flocks and herds, grain, ships, and even dollars? What British Peer is content to reside where he is worshipped, in the heart of his patrimony? His heart yearns for the focus of British life, fierce as fire as it is, and burning under the dull canopy of London smoke. Hither he comes once a-year; here he meets his like; here he is now the attendant on a higher greatness, now himself the centre of a system. He holds a mimic court thronged by aspirants of doubtful or embryo gentility. Through him they seek admission to fashionable life, and he dispenses his passports with no thriftless hand. Great is the trust, great the caution, and the knowledge of the ground required. But what are the Canadian Provinces else than British counties—not so distant, indeed, as our northern counties were three hundred years ago? So Lord BURY wishes to found an aristocracy and a Peerage in North America. He would give life peerages to well-deserving Senators, who would come here and constitute a legitimate channel for the introduction of wealthy and loyal Canadians into the London world. They would then receive and dispense honor, and bridge over the immense gulf between colonial success and British nobility. At all events, this is more feasible and less open to abuse than a Parliamentary representation of the Colonies, in the usual sense of the word; but it is innocuous; is it not also insignificant? It is an affair not of politics, but of names and titles and social arrangements. Are the objects important enough to prevail over the very strong jealousy which the House of Lords has recently exhibited against the life peerage?

Our Relations with Spain—Stealthy Movements towards Cuba.

From the Washington Union.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, proposes to proceed by attachment against Spain as an absent, absconding or fraudulent debtor. We have a long account against Spain, contracted under aggravated circumstances, and sufficient time has elapsed to show that she is utterly indifferent alike to the obligations she has incurred, and to the very offensive events of their origin. There is more in the subject than appears upon the surface. Spain is largely indebted to our citizens. Her agents have committed many grave outrages upon them; have sacrificed their property, and, in numerous instances, when they have been arraigned by Spanish tribunals, and on final decision pronounced innocent, they have been charged with enormous Court expenses, and held in prison till they were paid. In nine cases out of ten our claims against Spain have arisen from tortious, illegal and unjustifiable acts on her part. They are nearly all founded on some clear violations of law. Between individuals such trespassers are held to a closer account, and a more rigid practice prevails in bringing them to judgment. We are not about to contend that Spain should be treated as an absent debtor, and her effects seized in attachment to satisfy our claims; nor are we prepared to maintain that the evidence is sufficient that she is concealing her property, with a view of defrauding her creditors, though, on the latter point, we are satisfied the case is by no means clear. She has threatened more than once to destroy her effects. She has not only neglected and refused to pay us what is justly ours, but has declared again and again that if we should undertake to seize upon her estates, she would devastate and render them valueless in our hands. * * *

In regard to Spain, we repeat, the obligations due to our people arise wholly from illegal, unjust and tyrannical acts on the part of her officials. It is not too much to say that many of these acts, if not premeditated by the officials themselves, who knew they were illegal, were directly induced by the Madrid Government. The vice-regal governors have had before them for a long succession of years special instructions from the Queen to be exceedingly cautious in the exercise of authority over the subjects of England and France. Those instructions containing irritating and offensive references to the citizens of the United States, and enjoined particular vigilance over their conduct and language. Under such circumstances, and in the face of a pervading national prejudice against our people, the wonder is that our large commerce and intercourse with the island has been maintained at all. The Administration of Cuba has thus been controlled by fundamental instructions *requiring* the Cuban officers to discriminate against our citizens; and it is perfectly fair to infer that our grievances attach at once and directly to the Queen's own management. We make these observations with the sole view of bringing before Congress and the country the exact nature of our relations with Spain. We have sought redress and been put off with infinite excuses from time to time. Ready to commit wrong and to inflict damages, they are never ready to do right. They have again and again violated their own laws to do our people injury; but they are never willing to prove their integrity by disavowing the acts of their officials and satisfying the claims of injured parties. They talk of the pride of their kingdom, of its past glories and its present fame, and proclaim everywhere that the power and the integrity of the Crown demand of them that they shall hold Cuba, at whatever cost. Meanwhile their creditors are starving, their treasurer is impoverished, and their government a prey to contending factions and ambitious and mercenary politicians.

Mr. DAVIS proposes, under all the circumstances, that the Federal Government shall notify Spain and demand payment of certain indebtedness, and, in default thereof, that attachment issue with directions to our naval constables to seize the Island of Cuba. In equity Mr. DAVIS is right. Spain has justly forfeited all claim to the forbearance of the United States. The Island has been governed for twenty years on the idea that England and France would not consent to its falling into our hands. It has been regarded as perfectly safe to treat our people as barbarians and pirates; to arrest them, confiscate their property, and, even when pronounced innocent in criminal prosecutions, to refuse not only to return their estates, but make them pay enormous costs. The whole judicial system of Cuba is in the hands or under the control of the Governor-General. This is not the theory of the Government, but it is its practice; so that all authority, wherever and by whomsoever exercised, is a unit.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE HOWARD LOAN FUND ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON—THE DEFAULTING SECRETARY.—The Boston *Traveller* says of the affairs of AMOS CUMMINGS, Jr., and the Howard Loan Fund Association: "The members of that Association have been, with good reason, dissatisfied with the management of its late officers, in regard to some of the investments, especially in relation to an investment of $17,000 upon leasehold property belonging to one of its officers, situated at the South End, and they, in consequence, changed their Board of officers.

The bonds of the Secretary, Mr. CUMMINGS, had run out, and hearing that he was going to Europe, the present officers held him to bail to answer to any deficiency which might be discovered. Mr. CUMMINGS afterwards stated that he was not going to Europe, and he was released. The books have been put into the hands of a skilful accountant, who has not yet discovered, as we are informed by the present President of the Association, any deficiency. The Company is now winding up, and probably will pay a very large per centage of all claims against them. In regard to the Tremont Co., we are informed that the bonds and mortgages in their possession were examined a short time since by one of the Insurance Commissioners, at their request, and found to be good and sufficient to meet all claims against them.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States storeship *Relief* sailed from Aspinwall for New-York Dec. 7. All well on board.

The United States frigate *St. Lawrence* and corvette *Falmouth* were at Rio Janeiro on Nov. 8.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reception of Senor Mata as Mexican Minister—The Spanish Fleet at Tampico—The Fillibusters of The Schooner Susan—The Naval Restorations—Condition of the Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 24.

The stampede of members of Congress has left the city extremely dull.

The Administration seems still hesitating about the reception of Señor MATA as Minister from the Juarez Government in Mexico, although he is understood to be possessed of the full powers exacted as a prerequisite to his recognition.

Gen. WALKER's friends here, deny the receipt of any information of the landing of the *Susan's* passengers in Nicaragua, although they do not doubt the fact. They also express a confident belief that several hundred additional "emigrants" for Nicaragua will elude the vigilance of the Federal officers within a few days.

The *Union's* leader to-day is significant of a backing out of the important new doctrine of the present Administration in favor of the enforcement of the contracts of American citizens with foreign Governments. It excites much surprise and comment. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 24.

It is said that Señor TASSARA, the Spanish Minister, has officially informed Secretary Cass that the difficulties between the Spanish authorities and the authorities of Tampico are settled, but letters from a commercial house in Tampico just received here, contain a reverse statement, and further say, that as soon as the weather will permit the Spanish fleet will concentrate on the whole coast from Laguna to Tampico, thus confirming previous advices.

The corrected list, from an official source, of the Naval nominations recently acted upon by the Senate, shows the positions which have been assigned each officer.

Captain VOORHEES is transferred to the leave and pay list, and Captains PAINE, RAMSEY and INMAN to the active list.

Commanders promoted or transferred—Lecompte, to the leave and pay list; and Armstrong, Land, and Johnston, to be Captains on the active list; also Shaw to the active list.

Lieutenants promoted or transferred—Porter, Williamson, Bissell, Glason, Kilty, Chandler. Meade and Gibson to be Commanders on the active list, and Flagg to the leave and pay list.

Lieutenants on the Active List—Walback, Doyle, Mason, Riell, Perry, Rolando, Parker, Fitzgerald, Rhind, McArann and Watson, Harrison and Hunter, to the Leave and Pay.

Midshipmen Promoted—Hall, Byrens and Mercer, to be Lieutenants on the Active List.

The above includes several of the nominations that were confirmed yesterday.

The balance in the Treasury on Monday, was $3,414,000. The receipts of the previous week were $1,072,000. The amount of the drafts paid was $1,969,000, and the amount of the drafts issued $2,208,000—a reduction from last week of $1,226,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided on appeal, that beet root, used in the manufacture of paper, is chargeable with a duty of 15 per cent.; the cotton velvet part of dyed Coburg robes a quille, 24 per cent., and the worsted part 19 per cent.; cotton duck is to be charged 19 per cent. The importer had claimed an entry at 15 per cent. for "said duck," but no such article is specified in the tariff of 1857. Pearls, though strung on thread, if imported to be set in the United States are to be charged 4 per cent. Bags of American manufacture exported from the United States, filled with grain and afterward imported empty, or exported empty and afterward imported filled with grain, will be admitted free of duty. Tea, laden on board of junks in waters within the territorial limits of China, is considered as "laden in the ports of that country;" but tea, the product of China, purchased and laden on board of Chinese junks in the roadstead harbor or waters of Singapore, cannot be treated as coming from the country of production, and will be subject to duty.

The Secretary has overruled the decision by which duty was charged on millstones, and places them with burrstones, wrought or unwrought, but unmanufactured.

The following regulations have been prescribed under the tariff of 1846, and have been reaffirmed on questions arising on appeal, under the tariff of 1857.

"Dutiable merchandize imported into the United States, and afterwards exported, although it may have paid duty on the first importation, is liable to duty on every subsequent importation.

Wheat, when imported in moderate quantities exclusively for experiment and improvement in agriculture, is to be free of duty."

The joint resolution, introduced in the Senate by Senator BROWN, creating the brevet grade of Admiral, was not passed, as erroneously stated in yesterday's dispatch, but referred to the Naval Committee.

The telegraph made a mistake, yesterday, in saying that the Senate was full of priests when Father BOYLE opened it with prayer. The dispatch should have read that he was in "full priest's dress," instead of the Senate being "full of priests."

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 24.

No. 36.—McKinlay, Garrioch & Co. *vs.* William Morrish, master and claimant of the ship *Pons Aeli*, &c.—Motion to dismiss the appeal argued on both sides.

No. 31.—Frederick L. Barreda and brother *vs.* Benjamin H. Silsbee, *et al.*—Argument concluded for the plaintiffs.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

New Land Route to Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 24.

The opening of the new Railroad route between Boston and New-York was celebrated by a banquet at the Revere House last night. About 100 gentlemen were present, including several New-Yorkers. Judge WARREN, President of the Boston and Providence Road, presided. The actual running time, made by the excursion train yesterday on the trial trip between New-York and Boston, was seven hours and seven minutes.

The Boston *Courier* states that the new route is formed mainly by a union or connection of previously existing roads, the only portion which has been constructed to form the complete connection being between New-London, Conn., and Stonington—a distance of twelve miles. This new portion connects with the New-Haven and New-London Railroad, going west, and the Stonington and Providence Railroad going east. The excursion train left New-York at 8 A. M., and after delays on the route, reached Boston at 4:45 P. M.—the running time being 7 hours 7 minutes. Twelve minutes were occupied in crossing the Thames River.

News from Havana.

SENSATION PRODUCED BY THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 24.

The steamship *Cahawba* had arrived with Havana dates of the 20th inst.

The President's Message had shocked the Cuban authorities, and produced a general sensation.

Senator DOUGLAS had been received with all the honors.

Sugars had slightly declined; stock in port 24,000 boxes. Exchange on London, 60 days, 12½ @13 ₱ cent. premium; on New-York, 3@3½ ₱ cent. premium.

Sentence of a Murderer.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 24.

The jury, on the second trial of W. MCNULTY for killing police-officer HODSDON, this morning rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree, and the Court at once sentenced him to imprisonment for life in the State Prison.

The Bennett Divorce Case.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Dec. 24.

The last of the evidence in the Bennett divorce case was taken this evening, at 6 o'clock. The arguments will be deferred to Tuesday, Jan 4.

News from New-Mexico.

St. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 24.

The New-Mexican Mail with Santa-Fe dates of the 28th ult., reached Independence this morning. Col. MCLEAN is among the passengers. The mail was detained by deep snow. The weather was very cold, and all the party including Col. MCLEAN are badly frost-bitten. An armistice for thirty days has been concluded with the Navajo Indians, during which efforts were to be made to make peace.

Fire and Loss of Life.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Dec. 24.

A house in Burrilville was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, and two old men named BRIGGS, perished in the flames.

EARTHQUAKE IN PORTUGAL.

Graphic Description of a Recent Earthquake.

A private letter just received from Portugal contains the following graphic description of an earthquake:

LISBON, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1858.

MY DEAR ——: It is of God's great mercy that this steamer does not carry you the news of the sudden destruction of all you hold dear on this side the Atlantic. At 10 minutes past 7 this morning a fearful earthquake shook Lisbon to its centre. It lasted a minute and some seconds, and was vertical. T. and I were asleep; we awoke, of course, and sat quite motionless, holding each other by the hand, feeling the house shaking violently, and expecting instant death by the giving away of everything. The sound that accompanied it was very awful—awe predominated in our minds. T. tells me that I said softly, "God have merch upon us," but I was not conscious of speaking. He says that the most fearful part of it all, to him, was the increasing violence of sound and motion—the rapid *crescendo*. Each instant we expected the roof and walls to fall in upon us; then the sound diminished sensibly, and again increased in violence. A minute seems a short time, but it was a lifetime then. T. says he never before felt himself in the immediate presence of destruction, and his thought was, "Death is immediate and inevitable; now I shall learn the great mystery." When it was over, he said, "K., that was very awful." I jumped up and ran to M——; T. followed; we found her calm, but filled with a solemn awe—one fitted so directly from the hand of God that tears and lamentations could find no place. We knew that we were on the brink of the grave—a few seconds only between us and a sudden death. The partition walls of M.'s dressing-rooms, bedroom, her maid's chamber, the two spare rooms and the dining-room—in fact, all that support the walls of that side of the house, are cracked from top to bottom, with rents in which you may lay your hand. A few seconds more and the whole would have come down with a mighty crash! [N. B.—To understand the mightiness of the shock, one must remember that the walls of the Lisbon houses are not like those of the Fifth avenue card-paper palaces, but solid masses of masonry, some three and four feet thick.] After breakfast I went to the Viscountess A.'s to see how she had fared, and if any accidents had happened in her house. Part of Mlle. DE S.'s room had fallen in, and is now quite uninhabitable, but nobody was injured. People were flying to and fro, thinking and talking of nothing else. Many persons were killed by the falling of walls; many houses have been shaken down entirely. One of the columns of the beautiful Estrella Church has fallen, as well as several of the Saints from their niches within. Two columns of the Theatre Dona Maria Segunda have also toppled down, and it is said that the whole building is so injured that it must be rebuilt. It is believed that if the earthquake had lasted a few seconds longer, it would have been as fatal as that of Nov. 1, 1755. At 8½ there was another shock much slighter, and yet far beyond anything you have ever experienced in Portugal. When one met friends to-day it was with much emotion, a grasp of the hand, and "Thank God, we are still alive!" The shock was felt very distinctly in the fleet. On the *Coligny* the commander rushed on deck, believing that another vessel had dashed into him, and carried away part of the ship. Nov. 12—We can still talk of nothing but the fearful earthquake. The damage done to this rambling old house is greater than we knew at first. The whole northern wall is torn away from its fastenings and T.'s dressing-room has a huge rent four inches wide;—in the corner of my room, also, the wall is cracked from top to bottom. In the kitchen the walls are badly broken, and a great mass of brick and mortar fell from the top of the chimney, crushing in the range; had the cook been there he would have been killed on the spot. As for the breakage of crockery and the tumbling of things from the etageres, that is not to be considered. T. says the house has suffered so severely that he considers the northern side not only unsafe, but dangerous in case of another shock. May God avert it! The night before, being sleepless, I heard the sentinels' "Alerta?" and the distant answer "Alerta é!" and the text came into my mind, "Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman looketh but in vain." How a few hours brought it home! The day previous Dr. PAZADO, Chief of the Observatory of the Polytechnic School had announced that it was almost certain that an earthquake would take place within twenty-four hours; he judged from the variations of the magnetic needle. He timed it, and found its duration one minute and four seconds. If this seem short, take your watch, and try to think the house is falling, for that space of time. I can give you no idea of the sound; besides the creaking and groaning of all the timbers, there was a rattling beyond the noise of any machinery I have ever heard, and through the air the voice of a mighty rushing wind, though not a breath stirred. In the different towns near Lisbon, it has been very bad; at Villa Franca, many houses fell, and some persons were killed.

November 13.—The news to-day from Oporto is very sad;—the shock was felt there most severely; several public buildings were destroyed and sixty persons killed. At Trafaria, a new Church fell. * * * * The Barracks at Val de Perreira are greatly damaged, and will have to be rebuilt. A curious thing took place on board a Brazilian steamer. Sailing from Southampton on the 9th, she was in the Bay of Biscay on the 11th. That morning the needle of the compass suddenly went round and round, in a manner most inexplicable and alarming. The Captain scarcely knew where he was, and declared to the passengers that something very remarkable was taking place on land—I cannot yet say *terra firma*, my confidence in its stability has been shaken! T. and I are discussing very seriously, whether we shall remove to another house. It is one thing, not to be over-timid, and another, not to be foolhardy. There is no real courage in braving an earthquake. My nerves are considerably shaken, even *demoralized*, as the French would say, and the rattle of a door or a window sounds to my ear like the precursor of another fearful visitor, and makes my heart beat with a quicker pulse. And so I will follow the Viscountess' example, and resolve "not to talk any more about it." * * *

The Gold Mines of Kansas—Authentic Statement.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1858.

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to present you a specimen of gold obtained from the newly-discovered "El Dorado," in Western Kansas. This specimen is a part of several ounces purchased by us from two miners by the name of RUSSELL, natives of Georgia, by whose adventures in search of gold the gold mines of Kansas have been developed. They left this city about the 1st of April last, in company with nine or ten others, and prospected the whole of that country lying on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, in the vicinity of "Pike's Peak," finding gold, in greater or less abundance, at almost every step.

From them we have obtained the following information, which has been abundantly corroborated:

1. The gold is found *on the surface*, and, at various distances, to the depth of eight feet.

2. The "*bed rock*" has not yet been reached by any of the miners.

3. With the rudest implements, they were able to obtain from $2 to $5 per day.

4. With improved means, such as "*sluices*" and "*toms*," there are "*millions of acres*" (to use their own phrase) that will produce $20 per day, and many places as much as $40.

5. That this new "gold region" differs from California in this: The gold is scattered broadcast over a vast extent, and not found in "pickets," "gulches" and "ravines," as in California; thus insuring a support, at least, for every man that is disposed to labor.

6. The specimen accompanying this note constitutes a part of the labor of the Messrs. RUSSELL in "*more than five hundred different places.*"

7. The last place they labored was at "Cherry Creek," sixty miles northeast from "Pike's Peak." This creek empties into the South Fork of the Platte, on the south side of that river. At this point, Cherry Creek, they found the richest "*diggings.*"

8. The distance from this city to Cherry Creek is "*about six hundred miles,*" by way of the Fort Riley road and the Smoky Hill fork of Kansas River, which is "altogether (say the RUSSELLS) the best route."

Very respectfully,

J. C. HEMINGRAY & CO.

Hon. WARD B. BURNETT, Presen.

The Canadian Railway Commissioners have ordered the closing of the Northern Railway, considering it unsafe for the carriage of passengers. The Directors have not obeyed the order as yet, but the trains are run at a lower rate of speed.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

LOSS OF THE SHIP UNITED KINGDOM.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREW AT THIS PORT.

The particulars of the loss of this ship, which was briefly alluded to yesterday, in our marine report, have been furnished by Captain ADAIR, who, with his crew, arrived at this port yesterday, on board the ship *Daniel Webster*.

The ship *United Kingdom*, Capt. SAMUEL ADAIR, sailed from Quebec, Nov. 16, with a load of timber bound to Belfast. She had strong westerly gales until November 1. Afterwards, the wind changed to southeast, and continued to blow for fifteen days. About the 4th of November, the rudder was badly sprung, and as the ship was leaking fast, Capt. ADAIR kept her off before the wind, with the hope of saving it. From 28° west, he ran back to 35°. At the expiration of this time the wind chopped round to southwest, causing a tremendous sea. On Nov. 7, the rudder-stock had broken off at the neck, and the lower part beating against the stern-post started the rudder ends, causing an increase of the leak so that it was found impossible to keep her free. She consequently became wholly unmanageable. The entire crew had been pumping for fifteen days, night and day, and were worn out with fatigue. Their arms had broken out with salt water ulcers, and badly swollen. At this time the ship, by wallowing in the trough of the sea, had everything washed from off deck, a large portion of the bulwarks were knocked away, the cabin had been filled by the sea which continually broke over the ship, and there were four feet of water on the cabin-floor, everything in it being destroyed except the ship's chronometer, which had been wrapped in a blanket and saved. There was no chance to cook, the crew were served with bread and cheese only. The ship was kept under close-reefed main-topsail and reefed foresail.

In this condition the crew came aft, and desired the Captain to abandon the ship, as there was no possibility of saving her. Captain ADAIR reluctantly consented to do so, eight of the crew being wholly disabled, and gave the necessary directions to get the boats ready, expecting that in a short time the ship would capsize. Two casks of water were filled, and a quantity of provisions were placed in readiness for putting into the boat.

The gale continued without abatement, veering from S. E. to E. S. E., and a tremendous sea running. In this situation the crew remained until the 14th, when the London packet ship *Daniel Webster* hove in sight about 10 o'clock, A. M. Signals of distress were immediately hoisted at the peak, and the shipwrecked mariners had the satisfaction of seeing the ship bear down for them. The ship was under three close reefed topsails, and she run under the lee of the waterlogged vessel. Captain ADAIR had already set his signals "we have lost our rudder." The case being fully understood, Captain SPENCER, of the *Daniel Webster*, did not wait to be hailed, but immediately offered to the unfortunate Captain to take him on board. The gale was so violent and the sea so heavy that Captain SPENCER was obliged to keep at some distance from the disabled ship to prevent collision. Captain ADAIR now got out his long boat, and with much difficulty the whole crew succeeded in getting safely on board the friendly ship, it being necessary for the entire crew to go in the first boat, as it would have been impossible for her to return again.

Capt. SPENCER received the shipwrecked seamen with the greatest kindness, and immediately administered to their wants, supplying medicines, clothing, and such other articles as were necessary for their comfort. About three hours were consumed in transporting the men safely to the *Daniel Webster*. The *Daniel Webster* had lost two men the day previous, who were washed off the jib-boom. From this time (Nov. 14) the *Daniel Webster* experienced a succession of heavy N. W. gales, but met with no serious disaster, and reached this port yesterday. Upon their arrival here, the Captain and crew of the shipwrecked vessel repaired to the office of the British Consulate, where they were received by Mr. ARCHIBALD with that hospitality which ever characterizes that gentleman towards his countrymen who have occasion to seek his assistance and counsel. The Consul will make a full report of the case to the British Government, and some suitable acknowledgment will undoubtedly be offered to Capt. SPENCER and his officers, for saving so many British seamen. They have all been provided with necessary clothing and comfortable quarters, and those who are well enough to return to England, and who may desire to do so, will probably be sent home by the next steamer. The names of the rescued officers and seamen are as follows:

Samuel Adair, master; James Maxwell, first officer; Sam. McElroy, second officer; John Matthews, boatswain; John Cune, carpenter; Daniel McLaughlin, John McQuillian, Thos. Hughes, John Donnen, Edmund O'Neil, J. Dougherty, William Sims, Wm. Milliken, William Nicoll, Samuel McDowell, John McMillen, Wm. Bryen, Thomas McCullem, Alexander McGee, Thomas Hughes, James Canveys, George Caughy, John Martin, John Murray, Samuel Adair, (boy,) Edmund O'Neil, George Hughes, Thos. Boyle, Jas. Mooney, seamen.

A CARD FROM CAPTAIN ADAIR AND HIS OFFICERS.

The undersigned, captain of the British ship *United Kingdom*, for himself, officers and crew, takes this method publicly to return to Captain SAMUEL L. SPENCER, of the ship *Daniel Webster*, his most grateful thanks for his prompt and truly humane conduct in rescuing myself and crew, 29 in number, while in a sinking condition on the 14th of November. Nothing could exceed the humanity and kindness which we experienced from the hands of Captain SPENCER while on board of his ship, and the benevolent attentions of his wife, in ministering to the relief of my afflicted crew will ever be remembered by each one of us with gratitude. SAMUEL ADAIR,

For himself, officers and crew.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE SHIP MARGARET TYSON.

A telegram from Boston to Mr. ELWOOD WALTER, Secretary to the Board of Underwriters, announces the reported loss of the ship *Margaret Tyson*, of this port. The vessel is said to have foundered at sea. No date is given. One of her crew, the only survivor, was picked up by the whaling schooner *Oreal*, of Provincetown, and taken into Fayal. The lack of all particulars concerning the disaster causes some doubt as to the correctness of the news. The *Margaret Tyson* was built in Bath in 1857, she was 1189 tons burthen, and was owned by WILLIAM TYSON, of this City. She was valued at $65,000. No insurance on the vessel—the freight being insured for $14,000. She sailed for San Francisco in August last, in command of Capt. THOMAS M. MORRISON, with a cargo of 1,260 tons of coal for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. She carried a crew of thirty men, all told.

Political Speculations by an Outsider.

ILLINOIS, Friday, Dec. 17, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit one who is no politician, but a simple "looker-on in Venice," and withal a man who loves his country better than he loves any party, and enjoys good opportunities for noticing how things are going in the political as well as the religious world, to occupy a column in the NEW-YORK TIMES.

I write from the State of Illinois, as you will perceive. This is the home of Judge DOUGLAS, as every one knows. I have but little acquaintance with that extraordinary man, but it seems to me that both his friends and his enemies are admirably combining to make him President in 1860, if he should live so long. Had the Republicans of this State last Fall associated their efforts with those of Judge DOUGLA

THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.

EIGHTEENTH DAY—(Concluded.)

Mrs. Bennett still on the Stand—Flat Denials—A Strong Letter—How the Doctor Received the Petition.

From Our Own Reporter.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1858.

As it draws near the end of the week, time grows precious. Professional engagements preclude the possibility of Judge WALDO continuing the trial of this case beyond Saturday. Certainly the public will not regret that two days more will put an end to the columns of tedious testimony with which the papers have been filled. During the whole course of the trial, Mrs. Bennett has taken her own notes, and this afternoon she began with the witnesses *seriatim*. The Doctor came first in order and met with no mercy. This course of proceeding—her taking the defence for the time being into her own hands—proved rather unfortunate at this period, when time is so precious. It involved a great deal of needless repetition, refutation and reaffirmation, as will be seen by the report of her testimony. Statements made by witnesses for the respondent, which had very little importance as affecting the merits of the case, seemed to Mrs. B. very naturally to demand contradiction. Much time was needlessly wasted and Judge WALDO's suggestion that her counsel should bring to her notice the prominent points, that all not essential might be omitted, came very appropriately. Yet, Mrs. B., during the review of the Doctor's testimony, has shown a great deal of ability and resolution, frequently setting the counsel for the respondent right on points of testimony, meeting them with rejoinders curt and pointed, and even prompting her own counsel when they hesitated on matters of fact. Thus far she has borne herself like a woman who, to use her own words, had "put her hand in the fire and was determined to hold it there until it burned off, if necessary."

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

At the opening of the Court, this afternoon, Mr. Sheldon asked to be permitted to explain two points in the testimony he gave yesterday, and was allowed to do so. When on the stand he said that the only circumstance he could call to mind which furnished a foundation for the Doctor's story that he (Doctor) turned him out of his house, was that he (Mr. S.) drew the petition for divorce. Perhaps one other thing should be mentioned. Last October, said Mr. S., after Mrs. Lewis had come to town the last time to give testimony, I learned she was in Dow-street. I went up and called there to see her, and rang at the door. Mr. Sandford answered the bell and called the Doctor, who was up stairs. I ascertained she was in George-street, and called on her there. Coming home a day or two after from the "ball ground" I passed the Doctor's house. He was standing in the door, and when I passed made faces at me, as he had been in the habit of doing for some time past. I said, "Doctor, what is the matter? Are you in pain?" [Laughter.] He then opened the flood gates of abuse and wound up by telling me not to come to his house again. The second point to be explained is my testimony about calling on Mr. North's daughter and finding that Mrs. N. used opium; that—[Here Mr. Sheldon was interrupted on the ground that this statement was not considered as testimony, as he had yesterday acknowledged it was hearsay. Mr. Blackman managed to get in the statement that Mr. S. did not mean to imply that he obtained his knowledge on this point from Mrs. North's daughter, as he got his information from another source.]

Gov. Dutton—Was the time of the Doctor's making faces at you and ordering you not to come to his house, after he first began to show displeasure?

Mr. Sheldon—Yes. He has showed displeasure by making faces at me ever since I factorized him to recover money Mr. Richards owed the servant-girl, but never to the extent to which I now refer, before the occasion alluded to.

Gov. Dutton—Did you call on Mrs. Lewis simply as a friend, or because she was going to act as a witness?

Mr. Sheldon—Simply as a friend, and Governor, I think I can say I mean to call on her again. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wehner was recalled.

Gov. Dutton—Did Dr. Bennett at any time treat Mrs. Bennett with rudeness while you were present?

Mr. Wehner—One time I called there and was shown into the room while Dr. Bennett was scolding a young lady; he swore at her and told her she had better clear out; the young lady cried because she felt that she was insulted, and Mrs. Bennett said Dr. Bennett swore because the young lady took her part; I thought at the time, it was rude treatment of the young lady; Mrs. Bennett was present; I had never seen the young lady in Mrs. Bennett's presence before.

Q.—You have rode out frequently with Mrs. Bennett and children? A.—Yes.

Q.—That was not unkind treatment, was it? A.—No.

Q.—Was his treatment of Mrs. Bennett generally unkind? A.—It was not always kind; perhaps you may say it was *generally* so, though I have seen him treat her unkindly.

Mrs. Bennett again took the stand.

Mr. Blackman showed a letter to Mrs. B., and asked her whether it was her handwriting, and whether it was ever addressed to the Doctor by her.

Mrs. B.—I handed it to him in the parlor of the George-street house, and afterwards found it in the pocket of an old vest of his.

Q.—What is the date of the letter? A.—I cannot state certainly.

Gov. Baldwin thought the testimony inadmissible. Mrs. B. has gone through her testimony in chief, and had the same evidence then as now that the Doctor had received that letter. Dr. B., on his examination, said he had no recollection of having received it. The time for introducing it is gone by, as it should have formerly been put in.

The Court—Could it have been offered in chief by Mrs. B.?

Gov. Baldwin acknowledged that it could not, but still argued against now admitting it.

The Court—Mrs. B., in one of the private examinations, spoke of some very opprobious epithets applied to her by Dr. B., and he denied having used them. Then it was asked whether he had not had correspondence with his wife on the subject, and he denied it. On being shown the letter, he acknowledged it was his wife's handwriting, but did not recollect having received it. If the letter is now introduced, it can only be introduced to contradict the Doctor, not as new testimony.

Mr. Blackman proceeded to read the letter. [The following is a copy. Of course it created a profound sensation.]

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 21.

To Dr. Bennett:

GOD—*The name of the Supreme Being.*

DAMNED—*To be sentenced to eternal torment in a future state; to punish in hell.*

———*A prostitute; the character of an indecent woman; to have unlawful intercourse with the other sex.*

Such is the meaning of the language addressed to your wife. If she is guilty, she is unworthy to be your wife. But if she is not, what will you say when it shall come your turn to be judged? For me, it is a consolation that my Father in Heaven knows my innocence. Oh, you little know my heart if you think I can endure such injustice. I can bear unkindness; but to have my character assailed by him who should protect and support me through the trials of this cold world, is more than my bursting heart can bear. That I have never loved you, I will not deny. But, oh, Doctor, your own conscience tells you I have been true to you. Never, even in thought, have I ever wronged you. Oh! will you consent to our living separate? You can have your business in some other place, and the world need not know we are separated. I ask this in the spirit of kindness. I know I have failed to make you happy. But Heaven knows I have tried. I do not love you, and I cannot be happy with you. Oh, you little know what you were doing when you cast my love away, and tried to learn me obedience instead of love. When you first took my young affections in your possession, you might have won my heart; but you have always repelled me by your unkind actions. And this morning your cruel words were like fire burning out my very soul. Oh, do grant me this one request—I will do anything—I will humble myself at your feet, if you will but release me from this unhappy life. From your lonely, unappreciated MARY.

Judge Blackman—Do you remember whether the letter had anything to do with your visiting the Dusseldorf Gallery? A.—I do not positively remember, but think it did; [witness hesitating;] on further reflection, I think it was not at that time; such language was used not once; unkind language has been used so often that I cannot positively fix the date of the letter.

Judge Blackman—There are two specific things to be brought up before the general testimony; one is that Mr. Sheldon was on the stairs when you were *en deshabille* in your room.

Mrs. Bennett—Mr. Sheldon was never up stairs in my house except when the Doctor brought him up, nor was any other gentleman ever up stairs with me alone; no such circumstance ever occurred; I never opened the door and asked the Doctor if he had been there fifteen or twenty minutes before; during my whole acquaintance with Mr. Sheldon there never was anything passed between us that the most fastidious could call in question.

Judge Blackman—Was there ever anything said about your marrying Mr. Sheldon? A.—No, Sir; I never said I was in love with Mr. Sheldon or with Mr. Smith or with any one else; I never said I could marry any one; I have no such idea nor any such wish.

Q.—Have you ever said that as soon as you could get a bill or be free you would marry any person? A.—I never said anything of the kind, nor anything that anybody could construe into such an expression.

Q.—Did you ever say that, if you did get a bill, you could marry the Doctor in three months, or that if you did not get a bill, you could live with him again as you had before? A.—There never was any conversation of that kind between Mrs. Ward and myself, as she has sworn; there was this conversation: She said: "What will you do if you don't get a bill, and should have to live with him again?" I said: "If I do have to live with him again, it cannot be any worse than it has been; life was not endurable with him before, and I know it would only be unendurable again;" I thought I could not be any worse off than I was before, but there was not the slightest shadow of truth in the assertion that I could, or should, marry him again, in three months; such a thought never crossed my heart, and I am sure I would not, in case I obtain a bill—[laughter]—she was mistaken as to my brother or sister having any influence on me, with regard to this trial.

Q.—Did you say anything to Mrs. Ward, indicating that you wished to be back in the position you once held? A.—No, Sir; the whole would would not induce me to be so; the subject was never referred to; further, I said to Mrs. W. that I knew what an ordeal—what a furnace—I had to pass through, but that I had put my hand in the fire, and was prepared to hold it there until it burned off; [the witness then began with the testimony *seriatim*, taking the Doctor's first, and omitting everything relating to events which occurred previous to marriage;] the day I was married the Doctor came over to my brother's in Huntington, with a small leather trunk, and wanted me to put my clothes on there, as he did not want to be troubled with two trunks; I said, "Doctor, it would be better to put your clothes in my trunk, as they are already packed;" he did so; I wore my maroon merino travelling dress, and had but one other with me; I had no idea of going to my brother's again until I went there to get my wardrobe; instead of going to Washington, as the plan was originally, we went to Newburg, and drove out a few miles to see Dr. B.'s sister; we left home on Monday night, and reached Stepney on Thursday night, being gone three days, instead of three weeks, as I had expected to be; I supposed we were going to take the Naugatuck Road when we came to the junction, but he insisted on taking the Housatonic train to go to Stepney; I was disappointed, and cried and felt home-sick; if I failed to make myself agreeable to my relations it was on this account; it is said I used hard words to the Doctor after I reached the house; I went up to my room, and the house generally appeared so desolate that I begged him to take me home, and sat down and burst into tears; I told him after I got on the cars to go there that I had nothing to wear; he made arrangements with his sister for me to wear a calico loose gown of hers; I wore that four weeks; it did not fit me very well, and I did not look much like a bride in it, [laughter;] I did not return home until the day we had been married four weeks; the circumstances of my returning were these: Doctor went to New-York one day; after he had gone my brother drove to the door; I ran out and met him, and cried "Oh! Lucius, I have wanted to go home so much;" I returned with him; it was ten miles home; the next Sunday, (I went Monday,) the Doctor came after me and wanted to take me back that night; I was not ready and was unwell; I do not know as it is necessary to say what he stated was the matter with me, for the birth of my child proved what he said to be false; I had only been married nine months and nineteen days when Ella was born; he did not go immediately on arriving at Stepney, as was stated, to get a dress for me, but in about a week after I was married got calico enough for that purpose; it cost 12½ cents per yard.

Judge Blackman—That was not ready-made I suppose? [Laughter.]

Mrs. B.—Yes, Sir; I had one old dress, and a torn skirt; the story of my having no wardrobe is so extravagant that it is unnecessary to reply; I had a good plain, sensible wardrobe, and shall be glad if I always can have so good a one; they said (Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Penfield) that I showed anger when told to work; there was no pasting of boxes, or anything of that kind done while I was at Stepney; rolling pills was the only work done by girls while I was there; I pasted pill-boxes for six weeks after I was married; the Doctor made me do it: Mrs. Penfield and the Doctor kept talking to me, and urging me; I was young and afraid of them; there were no girls at work then, while I was there; the pill-room they wanted to make me scrub it out; I cleaned it out, but was not amiable enough to scrub it, and refused to do it.

[Here it was found there was repetition, and the Court requested the witness not to refer to anything that had before been gone over, as it consumed time unnecessarily, and every moment is growing precious.]

There was finally an arrangement made between the Doctor and I about pill-boxes; it originated as follows: there was a Methodist Church in Sixteenth-street, New-York, where they hooted, and hallooed, and lost their strength, &c.; one day, a woman fell down in front of me; I was very much frightened, and said, "Doctor, I will paste pill-boxes if you will go to any other church than the Methodist Church." I have no prejudice whatever against Methodists, but entertain the greatest respect for them. We did not go to that church again, but during our residence in New-Haven have attended worship with that denomination a large part of the time; it has been said my brother robbed my letters; once, when I was at Huntington, the Doctor sent me twenty dollars in a letter; I had authorized my brother to open my letters, and he did so and gave the money to me; it was inclosed to enable me to hire a piano and a music-teacher, which I did; the statement about kneading bread when Mrs. B. and her sister rolled around on the floor was referred to; two little girls were playing at that game in the afternoon, and when they went away the Doctor said, "Let's see you do it," we (sister and I) got on the floor and did it; it was at his request, and with no such object as the Doctor asserts; [Mrs. B. explained the operation as well as she could; it was a play she indulged in when young;] this was in November, 1851; my second daughter was born in October, 1852, and no accident befell me in the meantime. [The "ergot" story and that about Mrs. B.'s riding on horseback in order to produce abortion were gone into; the Doctor, she reaffirmed, first brought her the "ergot," and she rode on horseback with no such purpose in view as that which he asserted.]

Witness proceeded—Dr. Bennett says my sister Fanny was not well thought of here, and that she was in charge of firemen; on our return from Niagara we met my sister and another lady, with a gentleman, on their way to a concert; the gentleman was the brother of Mr. Thomas, where we had been boarding, but I never knew he was a fireman; that was the only gentleman she was in charge of; Doctor says I locked him up in a room; I usually did my own baking: one day it was very warm, and I was not well, and wanted to make some cake for tea; I sent the up-stairs girl down to make the cake, and was going to dress the children while she did that; after she had the things all prepared, the Doctor came in and drove her up stairs; I waited till he left and sent the girl to finish up the work; he was suspicious I would do so, and came in in a few moments and sent the girl up stairs again; he usually anticipated me; I did not send her down again until the Doctor was secured; he went into the little library over the hall and was on the lounge reading a newspaper; I knew I should not get the cake made so long as he was around and had his liberty; I shut the door and turned the key until she had finished the cake; [excessive laughter;] he kicked the panel out before I unlocked the door; if he was, as he says, ever locked out at night when he had his hat and coat off, it was entirely unintentional on my part; he says I have always talked about a bill; the first time I ever made known an intention of getting a divorce from Dr. B. to any one but himself, (when he kicked me out of bed, and when he threatened me with the poker, I said I would not live with him [laughter,] was when he tore the clothes off of me;) I went then to Mr. Foster's office to talk with him of the petition for divorce; the Doctor says that when Mr. Smith was there at Commencement (I think in '55) cousin Sara and I did not treat him (the Doctor) as one of the family; cousin Sara never went there at all; it was Mrs. Canfield, of Derby; as for his statement that he was not treated well, it was not so; he was treated as well as he would let me treat him; he would not sit up sometimes, even as late as nine o'clock, but would go and shut the blinds, &c., whoever might be there.

[Mrs. B. then took up the subject of her being in or near the lodging room of Mr. Smith at improper times.] I never went in his or any other gentleman's room who staid there, except to show them their apartments; if I ever took up a pitcher of water, I knocked at the door; and as for my saying to my husband that I must go to Mr. S.'s room after I had gone to my own room and prepared to retire, it is false; he never accused me of it till he got on this stand; it would be very strange if he had allowed me to do so, with his temperament.

Judge Blackman—It would have been a case of *felo de se*. [Laughter.]

I never went to commencement with Mr. Smith, as Doctor says, but I did walk home once from one of the morning exercises with him, my sister and Mrs. Canfield; in the afternoon we all rode home, Doctor with us; I rode on the coachman's box; the only other place I walked out with him was to call on Miss Tuttle; I asked the Doctor for leave to do so; I never did ride alone with Mr. Smith, except when he sent me home from East-Haven.

[The story of Mrs. B. being seated on Smith's knee was explained.] The time that I sat on Smith's knee was in June or July of '55; I was in New-York, and one day Mr. Smith came to Mrs. Newman's to spend the day, I suppose; I forget whether it was early in the afternoon or late in the forenoon; he was ill, and lay on the sofa; Aunt Newman, my sister, and Cousin Sara were most of the time in the room; it was about the time the event described took place; Aunt Newman went into her own house (at No. 888 Broadway—I was staying at No. 854), to see about tea; Cousin Sara was going out, and had gone to dress for the evening; my sister had a call—a lady friend; she entertained her in the room where we had been sitting all the afternoon; when she went out of the room the Doctor went with her; that left me alone with Mr. Smith; he then said he was going to put on his gloves, and sat down in the chair, and leaned his head on his hand; I sat on his knee and said, I am sorry that you are sick, Horace; at that moment the Doctor came in, and that is the foundation of all the stories that have been raised about Horace Smith and Mrs. Bennett; Doctor kissed me, shook hands with Mr. Smith, and appeared glad to see us at first, and asked Mr. Smith up to Commencement; he never has yet reproached me for it; I did say to him after we were home in New Haven again, "Doctor, why were you not jealous when you saw me on Mr. Smith's knee?" he said, "he knew me too well." When I told him Mr. Smith was sick at the time, he said he knew my disposition so well that he felt sure if any one was sick it always excited my sympathies, and he was "glad it was so;" those were his very words,

Judge Blackman—How long were you on Mr. Smith's knee?

A.—Only a moment. I had just sat down when Doctor came in.

Q.—Was there anything like hugging or embracing? A.—No, Sir; there was not; I felt as well acquainted with Mr. Smith as though I had known him all my life, and thought no more of doing it to him than if he had been my brother; Doctor says he turned out the gas for sport; that there were two gay young girls there; the "young girls" were two married ladies living on the opposite corner (I would give their names if the reporter would not put them in the papers;) but the eldest had several sons, and so far from the performance being sport, I was exceedingly mortified at it; I never knew of the Doctor's going out to hide in the garden after it was over; never had any laugh about it. Certainly I did not.

Mr. Baldwin.—Who lit the gas?

Witness.—I went down cellar and found it turned off, and turned the wrench myself to let it on; Doctor says I refused to join him at family prayer in the morning; in the first place he says we always had a great many Bibles in the house; he gave me a small Bible with a clasp to keep in my pew at church; that was the only one we had in the house until 1852, when my father, after the Doctor had thrown his books in the coal scuttle, gave him a Bible, as he found he had none.

Judge Blackman—That was heaping coals of fire on his head. [Laughter.]

Governor Baldwin—What remarks did he make on presenting it? A.—None at all; he thought we needed it, and gave me one; sometimes Doctor had prayer and sometimes not, but finally he got in the habit of praying in the morning and swearing all day; —[laughter]—I at length said to him that if he swore at me he should not pray for me, and that if he prayed for me he should not swear at me; one morning, immediately after prayer, he had no sooner got from his knees than he swore at me; I said to him then that I would no longer join him in prayer, because he should not bless and curse me at the same time; the books he says were purchased for singing at prayer were bought for use in the church; one was left in the house for the purpose of singing in on Sunday evenings; Mr. Wehner and Mr. Linsley frequently came up at such times to sing; there was a lady, a Mrs. Gill, invited to our house, who has been referred to: she was invited by the Doctor and myself, and came up Monday afternoon and left Wednesday morning; there was a gentleman going to Lee, Mass., in whose charge she was placed; Doctor sent me in his carriage to the station-house to meet her; the gentleman stopped at our house, and Doctor insisted on his staying there one night; he did so, and Doctor took him to the station next morning; that was the only person who came to see her, and is the only foundation for the story that a gentlemen called to see her while she was there; this is the gentleman who, as it is said, was no better looking than the Doctor; there was very little danger of my eloping with him, as the Doctor affirmed I said the gentleman proposed to me to do; the nearest I ever came to eloping with him was that he went down with the family to take ice cream the evening he was there;—[laughter]—a distinguished physician in New-York gave recommendations to Mrs. Newman of Mrs. Gill's character; I have known Mrs. Gill two years, and never saw anything in her not perfectly pure and proper; Dr. B. says he often paid my expenses at Mrs. Newman's with great reluctance; I never went there without his permission; he never made any objection to my doing so, though he has said he wished I would go to Mr. Smith's sometimes with the children; he never made objection to paying my bills there; Dr. Gardner never proposed, when in Cuba, to elope with me; a gentleman told me, when there, it was wrong for the Doctor to leave me alone, and go into the interior of the Island, as he did, and added the remark, "how does he know but I will elope with you;" I told the Doctor this, but he would not allow me to tell the name of the gentleman; when he came back to Havana, he found the draft he had sent for; I had previously told him I had $120; he took the money he had received from home, and took my money, $120, to pay our passage home; he sent me out with a gentleman to buy our friends presents, giving the names of the gentlemen whom he wished me to purchase presents for, and among them was Wehner's name; I got him a pair of sleeve-studs; I also got another pair, but did not tell the Doctor till we got home; then I said Doctor, I got you a present, too, and gave him a set of studs just like Wehner's; he would not wear them, because he said it was too much trouble to put them in his sleeves; he never put them on, and they were not worn until I took them and put them on myself. There they are, said Mrs. B., extending her hand, on my wrist.

Mr. Blackman—State how it was about the boils on his limbs you refused, as Doctor said, to attend to.

Mrs. Bennett—I attended to him as long as I could; I could not touch him, without his saying I hurt him, and having him swear at me until I was glad to let him alone. [Laughter.] As for taking care of Mr. Wehner I did not pretend to do so, further than to sit in his room a part of the time. It was impossible for me to take care of him while the Doctor was fixing such medicine as he did for him. [Laughter.] About the slippers he proposed I should make them myself for father Bennett. [Mr. Blackman asked a question about another pair of slippers, to which Mrs. Bennett replied that on a certain occasion the Doctor took a pair of slippers elaborately worked, and when out making a call, took off his boots and put on the slippers. The interlude occasioned considerable laughter, and it was finally agreed it should not be considered testimony, as it was not with the witness' knowledge. Judge Blackman took the responsibility of the digression.] I did not, while at Hoboken, talk with Mr. Smith about boarding arrangements while Doctor was drinking cider; I knew he would go wherever he wanted to; Doctor promised me that when I read a Bible through which he gave me on my birthday (1855) that he would give me a prayer-book; he gave me one, a horn-covered one as he said; it was an ivory-covered one; I never struck him with the prayer-book; I should have been afraid of breaking the cover; it was very handsome; [Mrs. B. corrected this expression, she would be afraid of hurting Doctor as well;] he says I left an unsealed note when I went to New-Rochelle, and complained because it was unkind in expression and should not have been left exposed.

[The note was read by Judge Blackman, and is as follows. It is written in a fair hand, and bears no date.]

DOCTOR: I write in haste, for 'tis time for me to leave for the cars. I go in this train to avoid words. You said I should not take both my children, and you well know that I would not leave them with no one to take care of them. My father is old and has not many years to live; and while I have a father, I think no one will condemn me for going to see him. I believe it is my duty to visit him once in a while, and you very well know I never did visit him without opposition from you. I cannot feel I am doing wrong. I have yielded everything to you, but I believe I know my duty to my father as well as to my husband. MARY.

Gov. Baldwin objected to its being received as testimony.

Judge Blackman said Dr. B. denied having received it among others, when it was previously offered, and he knew of no other way of introducing it.

The Court ruled that it was inadmissible as evidence.

Gov. Baldwin said they would strive to be more careful as to what was read, if everything presented was to go into the reporters' hands.

Mrs. Bennett resumed—taking up the manner in which the Doctor received the petition for divorce when it was presented him. He did not, as he swears, take the petition and put it in his pocket with a sigh, saying, "Ah! is it so, Mrs. B?" On the contrary he said, "June is the time for scare-crows; I am not afraid of shad-poles." [The inimitable air with which this was said, and the peculiarity of the expression, caused considerable merriment.] With reference to our living so happily as the Doctor stated we did after the agreement, it was not so; he did buy bouquets, and on his way home would show them to those whom he met.

Mr. Watrous—That is not evidence.

Mrs. Bennett—It *is* evidence; he told me he did so; then after he had got these bouquets he would try and send the servant out to buy three cents' worth of charcoal; while he was spending dollars for bouquets he would not spend anything for comfort.

Mr. Watrous—That shows how much more he thought of his wife than he did of his own ease.

Mrs. Bennett—It shows how much more he thought of *show* than he did of his family.

Gov. Blackman closed the afternoon proceedings as he opened them, with the inevitable call for Scipio, but it was like calling "spirits from the vasty deep;" he did not come, and the counsel on the other side knew nothing of his whereabouts.

The Rev. Mr. Gillette, of New-York, one of the straws which unfortunately was within the reach of this waterspout of a trial, and which was of course caught by it and held up to the public gaze, appeared in Court, but it was too late to examine him this afternoon, as it was nearly 6 o'clock. Adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The Rev. Abraham D. Gillette was affirmed, Judge Blackman conducting the direct examination. I am pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, in West Twenty-third-street, New-York City, and have been pastor some six years ago last August; Mr. Newman's name was appended to the call I received to come to that Church, as one of the committee, and as a deacon of the Church.

Q.—What offices did he hold in that Church? A.—He was a deacon, and continued to be until he left for Minnesota; was a member and President of the Board of Trustees, and as the congregation were then making arrangements to build up-town, Mr. N. was Chairman of the Building Committee; he was esteemed as highly as any man in the Church, fulfilling every trust reposed in him with fidelity and satisfaction; Mrs. Newman was a very intelligent and refined lady, of very tender and amiable sensibility, and a member of my Church.

Q.—Where did she originate from? A.—I do not know where she originated from, but she was baptised into the Federal-street Baptist Church, Boston, by Dr. Howard Malcd. (Objected to and ruled out.)

Q.—What can you say of Sara N? A.—She was a very innocent unpretending girl, very unobtrusive in her manners; she was not a member of any church, but was in my Sunday school as teacher and scholar.

Q.—State how you came to call at Mr. N.'s house, and the character of that house. A.—Mr. N.'s official relations made it necessary to see him often; Mrs. N., with others, originated the idea of having a new communion service, and was the principal agent in obtaining it, and at her request I visited jewelry stores down town, to procure the service, at an expense of about $200; it was placed in her care, and remained there till she left for Winona, Minnesota.

Q.—Did you ever, from your earliest acquaintance, hear any imputation against Mr., Mrs., or Miss N., or their house? A.—Never.

Q.—Some testimony has been given in this case relative to a conversation alleged to have been held in a house occupied by Mr. N., when you stated to Mrs. B. that a woman looked best in her underclothes. A.—I unhesitatingly pronounce every word of it an *unmitigated falsehood*; I remark that no lady would hear such language, and certainly not from my lips.

Q.—It has also been given in evidence that when you were at the same house you pushed in front of those ladies an ottoman; that you raised their feet and took off their gaiters; that you fanned her; and that she, when your arm was around the back of the chair, reclined upon your shoulder; the same witness saying that it was upon your return from an anniversary. A.—So far as any improper familiarity with Mrs. Bennett on that or any other occasion is alleged against me I *solemnly deny* it. I read in the paper of yesterday Mrs. B.'s statement concerning the ottoman, which I presume may be true, but of which I have no recollection; my wife says—I correct myself—I think I have often done kinder things for ladies than is alleged by Mrs. B., and that I shall continue to do so; I have no recollection of any anniversary occurring at that time or anywhere near it.

Q.—Did you go to Bergen with Mrs. B., and if so, state what occurred? A.—Mrs. B.'s testimony reminded me, on reading it last night, of the fact of going to Bergen with Mrs. N., Sara N. and Mrs. B.; we returned before evening; we came on foot from the house on the hill down to the river; further than that I have no recollection how we returned whatever; I accompanied the ladies to Mr. Newman's house, whether I entered or not; the hill at Bergen is very steep and rugged; it became very windy, and the only incident I recollect in connection with that is looking around, myself being down the hill a considerable distance, and seeing Horace Smith and Mrs. Newman having stopped a moment for some reason which I know nothing of.

Q.—Did Mrs. B. ever recline on your person in any way? A.—She never did.

Q.—Did you ever place your arm around her chair or on her person? A.—No, not that I have any recollection of; I state it positively because my mind is entirely blank on the subject.

[The Court here read portions of the testimony referring to Mr. Gillette. Mr. Gillette positively reaffirmed his former statements.]

Cross examination by Gov. Dutton.—Q.—How long had you been Pastor of the Church in Philadelphia before you came to New-York? A.—Seventeen years.

Q.—Did you know anything of the boarders or inmates of the family of Mrs. Newman? A.—I only knew one person by name, and he a gentleman; he gave my son writing lessons.

Q.—Did you never hear any suggestion against any of the family up to the time of their leaving New-York? A.—Never a lisp.

Q.—When did you become acquainted with Mrs. Bennett? A.—I cannot say; it was not long before my going with them to Bergen.

Q.—Could you say how many times you were in her presence? A.—I can not.

Q.—Half a dozen? A.—Perhaps so.

Q.—Why did you go over with the ladies on that occasion? A.—To go to Bergen, I presume; I had never before been there.

Q.—Do you remember any of the circumstances going over? A.—Only that we rode up the hill.

Q.—Did you not once accompany Mrs. B. to a gallery of pictures? A.—I may have done so; I frequently have gone to galleries of paintings with ladies.

Q.—Were you ever with Mrs. B. in the street on any other occasion? A.—I overtook Mrs. B. in the street once with Miss Sara Newman, when I think they were going to the New-Haven cars.

Q.—Did you ever raise Mrs. B.'s feet to the ottoman? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—If it is a perfect blank in your mind, why do you not, as you did before, state positively you did not do so? A.—If that is a sufficient reason for my stating positively that I did not do so, I will deny it positively.

Q.—Can you say you had no such conversation with Mrs. B. as that referred to? A.—All I can say is that I was not educated in such slang, and that if I had been in a decent man's house I would not have used it.

Q.—Did you ever salute Mrs. B—kiss her? A.—I did once do so, and I wish the circumstances to be noted; I was informed in Mr. N.'s family that Mr. and Mrs. B. were going to Cuba; as I had been there, they requested me to give them any information I had in my power; I called down to Mr. N.'s, met Dr. and Mrs. B. and the rest of the family, and after some conversation, I arose to go; Miss Newman, then perhaps 15 or 16 years old, as was frequently her custom, sometimes on my arrival, and sometimes on my leaving the house, girl-like, came up and kissed me; Dr. Bennett said something like this to me, "Do not be partial," and waved his hand toward his wife, at which suggestion, or challenge, whichever it might be called, I respectfully kissed Mrs Bennett; she replied in substance to this effect, "That is a privilege, Mr. Gillette, which I am not in the habit of granting to gentlemen;" I replied playfully, "I presume so, Madame—else I should not have kissed you."

Q.—Do you mean to state that was the only occasion? A.—The only one I recollect.

Q.—Did you never say that Doctor and Mrs. B. ought not to have been married; that they ought not to live together? A.—Never, Sir; I knew nothing of their domestic relations, and had no occasion for saying so.

Q.—Of what churches in Philadelphia were you pastor? A.—In Sansom-street three or four years, and the rest of the time of the church in Twelfth-street, between Race and Vine, a colony from the Sansom-street Church.

Q.—Did you ever visit the family here? A.—Once; after they went to Cuba; I arrived in this city on Saturday evening, stopped at the Tontine; worshipped on Sabbath morning at Dr. Phelp's church, and in the afternoon at one of the Congregational churches in the Square; in the evening I preached in Dr. Phelps' pulpit for him; on Monday I recollected this was where Mr. and Mrs. B. lived with whom I had a casual acquaintance; inquired for their residence and called about mid-day; the servant told me Dr. B. was in the office; I called for Dr. and Mrs. B.; Dr. B. came and received me very cordially, expressed his regret that Mrs. B. was from home; invited me to see his garden, took me into it and showed me it and other surroundings, the stables, offices, &c., and then wished to show me his house; took me through most of the apartments; the furniture was part of it displaced, and sheets were thrown over it; on or about our leaving the chamber to go down, Dr. said, "Here, Mr. Gillette, I want to show you your room," and raising his hand pointed to a room which he said I might occupy, and that his carriage, horses, and Mrs. B., would be at my service when I might come up to New-Haven, if I could find no pleasanter place to spend my Summer vacation.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mrs. B.'s sister—Mrs. Allis? A.—I recollect meeting her casually once or twice.

[All insinuations against Mrs. Allis were withdrawn by Dr. B.'s counsel—further questioning was dispensed with, and the witness was formally excused.]

Judge Blackman called for Scipio Devonshire. [This call has become as stereotyped as the crier's "O yez," "O yez," and as little attention is now paid to it.]

Mr. Watrous said they had two witnesses so supply his place.

Judge Blackman—Where did you find them—at Sing Sing? [Great laughter.]

Mrs. Bennett resumed the stand.

Judge Blackman thought she would save time by taking her own course, and suggested to her that she should pass over trivial matters.

Mrs. Bennett—It has been said that I have taken money from Doctor's pockets; at night I have taken money from his pocket-book when he has refused me some necessary thing.

Mr. Watrous objected to her saying anything with reference to what had thus been regularly introduced in testimony.

Judge B.—You will please, Mrs. B., be as transcendental as possible in order to please the counsel on the opposite side.

Mrs. B.—I remember very well the first money I ever took from his pocket-book; I wanted to get money to buy a bonnet for my child, and he gave me only seventy-five cents; I took three dollars, but my conscience troubled me so I put it back; several times I did so, and whenever I took money after that it was only by his *driving* me to it by denying necessaries; he would spend money in luxuries; once I had a ten-dollar gold piece; I picked it from the floor, where it had dropped when father was paying Doctor after coming in from traveling; I asked him if I could have it, and he said No; he gave it to Ella to play with, and she left it on the floor; I took it and kept it for six months, hiding it under the carpet to keep him from finding it; that was the first money I ever had of my own; we were married in '49, and in '52 this occurred; in all the years I have lived with Dr. B., I have never taken more than fifty dollars altogether, and then always when I *needed* something.

Mrs. North has testified that at a particular time my children were badly clothed; this is false; she must have been smoking opium when she made these observations; I think the cause of her illness now is that the opium has lost its power; she says I got Sara Newman to go into the room, and that Sara was going to help me get a bill; this is not so; I never made a *confidant* of Mrs. N.; I never said my dress cost $125; I said it cost $100; I had very little conversation with Mrs. North; under any circumstances I never felt any sympathy with her; I never told her, or any one else of my own accord, that they could not please the Doctor; when any one came to me and said they could not get along with him, I said "Only please me, that is all I care for;" if I omit to deny anything said of me I wish it understood that I do not admit it.

Mr. Blackman—Certainly; you may as well speak of the Post-Office here.

Mrs. Bennett—Mrs. North never went with me there in all her life, I never had a private box there; nor did I go to his box unless I had his key; I could not get into it, nor had I another key; I never had letters addressed to any one else's care for me until the Doctor began to interrupt them; he would take those I received from Mrs. Newman, open them, read them, and seal them up before he handed them to me; once, when my father wrote me, the letter was dated in September, the Doctor kept it until after Christmas, and then I only got it by accident; I found it in his overcoat pocket; my father, Mrs. Newman, Miss Newman, Miss Lewis, my sister and Mrs. Cole, Horace Smith, and all with whom I corresponded, addressed me through Mr. Blakeslee, because he was Doctor's book-keeper at that time.

Mrs. McCarty states—I had letters addressed to me as Alice Stanley; I never told her any such thing; after Mr. Blakeslee left New-Haven, I had them addressed to the up stairs girl; I had them directed to Ellen McCauley, instead of Ellen McCormick, which was the girl's name; I do not know whether Horace Smith directed them so or not; when Mrs. McCarty said that I told her I loved the Doctor, she did not use my language; she asked me if I did not love the Doctor, and they drew it out of me; I answered, "Yes, when he is good to me, I do—when he is not, I don't;" I never told Mrs. McCarty I threw the Doctor's overcoat outdoors; once I threw out his hat. I was ashamed of it and went out and brought it in myself. This Mrs. McC. was careful not to mention.

[Judge B. made some inquiry about the pieces of poetry addressed to the Doctor by Mrs. B., but it was decided that it had been gone into enough in chief.]

Mrs. McC. also says I attached no blame to the Doctor for letting the baby fall. I told her that he did let the baby fall and that the print of the carpet was on the child's forehead. I never told her I did not think him to blame. Whether Mrs. McC. omitted this purposely or not I cannot say. It is not true that when I tore the Doctor's coat and he swore at me that I retaliated in the same language. Such words as she attributed to me I have yet to use for the first time. I related to her how he turned my father out of doors, but I never said I pounded Doctor for it, nor did I give any illustration of the way I pounded him. My father says I put my hands on Doctor's hair and shook him [said with considerable vehemence.] If he says so, I did it, but I do not remember it myself.

Judge Blackman—Mrs. McC. says that at one time you pounded the Doctor, then sat down and then went at him again.

Mrs. Bennett—I never did so; I got enough of pulling his hair the first time I tried it. [Laughter.] I do not remember his saying, "Sissy, don't." [Laughter.] [Mrs. B. referred to the extravagance of her ornaments, and Mr. Ingersoll suggested she should bring them in in the afternoon, and I have them priced for the gratification of the gentlemen. Mrs. B. said she would do so, and that she would bring in her *moire antique* dress, which had become celebrated all over the country, to show it had not such a profusion of lace on it.]

Mrs. Bennett, (resuming)—I do not know as it is worth while for me to notice Lydia Augusta Smith, as she has been in jail; her statements about my setting the tea-tray on the floor, and of the Doctor's paying seventy-five cents per dozen for putting labels on boxes, are false; he paid two cents per dozen.

Mr. Ingersoll—Did you ever say anything to Mrs. Lewis about a delicate result being produced by your own and the Doctor's cooperation, and its being equally gratifying to both? A.—No, Sir; if ever such a result was produced, it was at his command.

Mr. Thompson says it frequently met Mr. Beck at his house; I never went there, or any where else, to have private interviews with Mr. Beck; they had what they called spiritual rappings there, which we afterwards found Mr. Beck made with his thumb-nails. I only visited there to make one of a circle, for this purpose.

[A sharp discussion arose as to whether the original testimony was given to show that Mr. Thompson's house was a house of assignation.]

*Mr. Ingersoll

responsible parties in the City. The District-Attorney replied. The Recorder, in sentencing the prisoner, spoke in effect the following remarks:

James Larkin—You were indicted for the murder of James Dowling, by shooting him on the night of the 28th of August at a store in Mulberry street in this City. As far as I can see from the papers in this case, it was done without any provocation, nor are there any mitigating circumstances whatever operating in your favor. You deliberately drew a pistol, and took the life of a fellow being. Afterwards you ran away and went to Providence, R. I. where you were arrested and brought back to this City by Capt. Dowling of the Sixth Precinct.

This murder is to be traced to the growing spirit of rowdyism which seems to be steadily on the increase, and the only way to check it and prevent it rising superior to the authorities of the law, is by the infliction of severe punishment in all those cases where no palliation or excuse exists. In your case, none such exists. It seems to have been a deliberate exhibition of a wicked spirit. It shows an utter disregard of consequences. The condition of the City, as far as good order and security are concerned, has, for some time past, given great uneasiness to all peaceable and thinking citizens. The citizens place Judges in power to execute their laws, and they should attempt by every means in their power to comply with the wishes of those who have invested them with power and position. The duty that is imposed on a criminal Judge, in the imposition of sentence, is always a very disagreeable one, but more especially in a case of the great importance and character of the case in question. Entertaining these views, I can only say that I have one plain course to pursue, which is to sentence you to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of your natural life.

The Recorder further said, that, perhaps this sentence might be more merciful to the prisoner than a sentence for a term of years only, inasmuch as for the last forty years, executive clemency has rarely been exercised in cases where the punishment was only for a term of years, while in cases where the prisoner was sent for life to the State Prison, in all but one instance, the clemency of the Governor of the State had been successfully appealed to.

In the case of Mr. Lasalle, of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, indicted for publishing in his paper an advertisement of the Georgia State Lottery, the Recorder said that he would impose a fine of $10, and have the case argued, as it was his opinion that it was no offence to publish advertisements of Lotteries to be drawn in another State.

In the matter of the indictment against Charles Devlin and others, indicted for alleged frauds on the City Treasury, the Recorder could not announce his decision, as fresh points for his consideration had only been handed to him by the counsel for defence on the previous night.

Susan Doane pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

Michael Dunworth pleaded guilty to the same offence, and was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Sarah Johnson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent for one year to the Penitentiary.

The Grand Jury came into Court, and made two presentments as follows:

FIRST PRESENTMENT.

The Jurors of the People of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oaths present that they have inquired into the condition of the ground and places, in and around the Washington Market and West Washington Market, and therefore present the same as a nuisance, including the dumping-ground on the pier-head or bulkhead, westerly from West Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Grand Jury Room, Dec. 24, 1858.
BENJ. F. CAMP, Foreman.

S. BALDWIN, Secretary.

SECOND PRESENTMENT.

The Jurors of the People of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oaths present that they have inquired into the mode of transacting business in offices where the incumbents are invested with a large discretionary power in relation to fines and penalties imposed by law. In this City such a discretionary power is necessarily exercised by the Commissioner of Jurors and the Corporation Attorney.

All the fines for the non-attendance on the several Courts of the Grand Jurors, from a list of 763, and of Petit Jurors amounting to 7,500 in number, are collected by the former officer, who is invested with the power of remitting or committing the fines at his discretion. He renders no periodical account of his proceedings, except that half-yearly he pays into the City Treasruy a check purporting to be the balance in his hands, after defraying the expenses of his office.

The Corporation Attorney renders a monthly account of the penalties collected by him, verified by oath; but renders no periodical statement of the penalties remitted, although such a statement can be obtained from his official books. While the Grand Jury recognize the necessity of this discretionary power, and see no reason to doubt that this power has been properly exercised, they also feel the propriety of having it exercised under a due responsibility to public opinion, and they recommend action, either by law or ordinance, to require periodical statements of all fines and penalties collected, commuted or remitted in either of those offices.

A still greater discretion is vested in the District-Attorney. That officer is empowered, with the assent of the Court, to enter a *nol. pros.* upon any indictment, and thus to quash any criminal proceeding at his pleasure. He also has it in his power to suspend all proceedings in pending prosecutions, and in this manner to produce the same result, without the assent or intervention of the Court.

The same discretion is confided to him over complaints brought into his office before they are submitted to the Grand Jury.

It would materially interfere with the proper administration of criminal justice, to deprive the public prosecution of this discretionary power, but provision should be made by law for its exercise, under the full supervision of public opinion, and periodical reports should be made of all complaints reported to the District-Attorney, and of their final disposition, instead of allowing them to repose in pigeon-holes until the witnesses have disappeared, or the public has lost all interest in their prosecution.

When the importance of this office is taken into view, and its power to compel the faithful administration of public trusts in every branch of the government, or to punish their violation, no legal provision should be wanting to insure its faithful administration in an open and responsible manner.

And the Jurors recommend that provision should be made by law for periodical statements of cases brought into his office, and of their final disposition.

BENJ. F. CAMP, Foreman.

S. BALDWIN, Secretary.

The Recorder discharged the Grand Jury, with the thanks of the Court. And thus ended one of the most arduous terms of the Court known, perhaps, since it was first instituted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Edward C. West, Surrogate.

The following wills of deceased persons have been offered for probate:

William C. Perrine, citation returnable Dec. 31, 1858.

Andrew Bohme, citation returnable Feb. 7, 1859.

Abraham Bergen, citation returnable Jan. 5, 1859.

Thomas Stack, citation returnable Feb. 7, 1859.

The wills of Lazarus Isaacs, deceased, Ezra M. Beaman, deceased, and Emily J. Handy, deceased, were severally admitted to probate.

In the matter of the estate of Anton Boullon, deceased.—This is the final accounting of the executrix of the will of the deceased, and for the construction of the will. The testator acquired real and personal estate after the execution of the will, which is not directly disposed of by the terms of the will; but there is a clause which the counsel for the executrix contend carries with it all the residue of the estate, as it existed at the time the will was made, and all the accumulations thereof, as left by the testator at the time of his death; but on the other hand, the counsel for the claimants contend that the testator died intestate as to all his property acquired subsequent to the execution of the said will. The case was argued, and submitted to the Surrogate for decision.

G. M. Spear, Esq., for executrix.

Hall & Lux, Esqs., for claimants.

In the matter of the Estate of Andrew S. Norwood, deceased.—The executors have filed their account, and the same is contested upon the following grounds: The testator directs the real estate to be sold and the proceeds divided among his children in certain proportions. The testator left a large real and personal estate, and the executors have collected quite a large amount of rents; they have not yet sold the real estate. The counsel for the daughters contends that the rents not being specifically devised, that as to them, the deceased died intestate, and that they are entitled to an equal share thereof; but, on the contrary, the counsel for the executors contends that the direction to sell the real estate and convert it into cash makes the whole estate personal from the death of the testator, and that the rents belong to the legatees under the will. The case was argued by the respective counsel and submitted to the Surrogate for decision.

A. W. Bradford, Esq., for executors; W. Romaine, Esq., for claimants.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Strong, Brown and Emott.

Graves vs. *Berdon.*—This cause has been argued before the General Term now in session in Brooklyn.

The principal question involved, to wit: The liability of a tenant of rooms to pay rent after the destruction of the premises by fire before the expiration of the term, where the tenant has covenanted to pay for the term, is a subject of great interest to the legal profession. It was contended by Mr. J. Winslow, counsel for the respondent, that the question has never been adjudicated in this country, though it was clearly settled in an English case, (Izon *vs.* Sorton,) holding the tenant liable for rent, notwithstanding the destruction of the rooms by fire, if the term has not expired.

The following points were presented by counsel, and the decision reserved:

Points for the Appellant and Defendant:

1. In a lease of rooms merely in a building, the rent is *extinguished* by a total destruction of the building containing the rooms.

2. In like manner the rent is extinguished, though the lease contain also a grant of a passage and right of way in and about the building, or to and from the street.

3. If the defendant retained any interest after the fire, the entry by plaintiff upon the land, and removal of the walls of the building, was an eviction; or, if with defendant's consent, a rescission of the lease, and in either case a bar to this action.

4. The reconstruction by plaintiff of a building containing other and dissimilar rooms, from those demised to defendant (fol. 49,) is an eviction.

5. It is immaterial that the new building does not encroach upon the space demised to defendant.

The reconstruction by apellant of the demised premises was an impossibility, and continues so notwithstanding the erection of the new building.

6. The value of the City Central Hall, exclusive of the land, was $10,000 only.

7. The receipt of insurance by the plaintiff, and his consequent indemnity for the loss by fire, is a bar to this action.

It would be against equity to allow him to recover for the use of his premises from the tenant, and also insurance for their destruction.

The extra hazard caused by defendant's business was paid for by the defendant.

STATEMENT BY THE RESPONDENT.

This is an action for one quarter's rent upon a lease. The defence sets up the nature of the premises, their destruction by fire, the receipt of insurance by respondent, and his subsequent entry upon the premises.

The finding of the Court below of the facts is accepted by both parties, "except as to the value of the building which contained the premises demised in the lease."

The question involved is one of strict right.

Points for the respondent, (plaintiff.)

1. A lessee of premises which are burned has no relief against an express covenant to pay rent either at law or equity.

2. The lease contains an express covenant to pay the rent therein reserved "yearly, and every year during the said term," without delay, any deduction, fraud or reservation, as to the destruction of the premises by fire or other casualty during the term.

3. Nor will a Court of Equity relieve a tenant from paying rent against an express covenant to pay, even though the landlord had insured the premises to the full value and has received the insurance money, unless there is an express agreement that

4. As to a pretended eviction of the tenant by the landlord: 1st. The answer does not set up enough on that point to constitute an allegation of eviction. 2d. The finding of the Court below shows that there was no eviction. That the landlord and tenant merely removed a certain quantity of rubbish, &c., from the premises, and that without objection from either party.

That the new building erected does not even reach upon any portion of the space demised to the defendant.

The idea of eviction is an after thought.

5. The testimony as to the value of the building is immaterial and irrelevant. But, even if material, the finding of the Court on that point is correct, and fully justified by the testimony.

6. The allegation of the answer that the defendant had no interest in the land covered by the said building or in any part thereof, is not sustained by the finding of the Court below.

It is clear that the tenant has a tangible interest in a portion of the land that was covered by the building called City Central Hall.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 24, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Flour, bbls	1,628	1,024	2,652
Flour, sacks	—	254	254
Corn Meal, bbls	—	1,025	1,025
Corn Meal, bags	—	1,456	1,456
Provisions, pkgs	1,525	111	1,636

ASHES—Are in limited request, at unchanged rates. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales here to-day: 2,000 bags Rio on terms not ascertained; and at Baltimore, a cargo of Rio, without tare, at 11¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms. Philadelphia importers of Rio Coffee have, with New-York and Baltimore, resolved to make no allowance for tare on Coffee sold by them hereafter. A lot of 470 bags damaged Angostura was sold, here, by auction, at 6¾@8¾c. cash, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 800 bales,—including Middling Upland at 11¾c. and do. Gulf, at 12@12¾c. ℔ lb.,—the market closing heavily and irregularly.

DRY GOODS—Sales to clothiers, and, to some extent, to purchasers disposed to buy on speculation, have formed the bulk of the week's business. The changes in the character of the available supplies, or in the range of prices for desirable articles, have not been important. Most holders are willing to reserve their stocks rather than to press them on the market when, as now, no adequate inquiry prevails.

FISH—The inquiry for nearly all descriptions is very moderate, yet, though stocks are gradually increasing, holders manifest no disposition to make any reduction in prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is inactive for State and Western Flour. Buyers are reluctant to purchase more than they immediately need. Prices are essentially unchanged. Sales 5,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	$3 70@ 4 20
Superfine State	4 25@ 4 45
Extra State	5 00@ 5 20
Superfine Western	4 35@ 4 75
Fancy Ohio	4 85@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 40@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 70@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 50

Canadian is in slack request at former rates; sales 325 bbls., at $5 25@$6 30 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in limited demand at old figures; sales 750 bbls., at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet, parties disagreein about prices. Holders are not disposed to force sales. The transactions have been confined to 1,500 bushels choice white Kentucky at $1 55; and a small lot of damaged red and white Southern at $1 05 ℔ bushel. Corn is in good request at steady rates; sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels at 77c. @78c. for mixed Western; 72c.@74c. for new White Northern; 75c.@76c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; and 85c for old white Southern ℔ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of only 1,400 bushels Jersey at 77c. ℔ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal. Oats are in good demand at full prices. We quote Canada at 55c.@55½c.; Western 54c.@56c.; State, 48c.@51c. Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@48c. ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very sparingly dealt in, to-day, at $18@$18 12½ for New Mess; $17 50 for Old Mess, and $13 70@$13 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in slack demand, including Hams, at 9¼c.@9½c., Sides, at 8c.@8¾c., Shoulders, a 6¼c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard continues in fair demand, at uniform prices; sales 650 tcs. and bbls., at 11¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty brisk and firm. Sales, to-day, 500 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 62½@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do., Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $10@$19 ℔ tc., Beef Hams, $12 75@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 20c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 8¼c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 50 tcs., at from $3@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Exhibit no remarkable alteration, sales having been made of 250 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@6¾c., and New-Orleans, at 7¼c.; 179 hhds. New-Orleans, (by auction,) at 6 11-16c.@7¼c. ℔ lb., less 3½ ℔ cent., for cash.

TALLOW—15,000 lbs. Prime have been reported sold, at full prices.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 24½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 50 tons Oil Cake at 15s., and 150 bbls. Shoepegs at 2s. For London—100 tierces Navy Beef at 5s. 9d., and 100 bbls. do. at 4s. 3d. For Holland—400 boxes Sugar at 27s. 6d.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country: My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great Wire-Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENing entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, music, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 207 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE FOR 1859.
GREAT ARTISTIC ATTRACTION.
28 BEAUTIFUL PORTRAITS IN JANUARY NUMBER.
TO ALL LOVERS OF CHOICE READING.

1. Your attention is respectfully invited to the character, contents, portrait embellishments, and sterling literary value of THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.

2. For fourteen years THE ECLECTIC has found favor with the public and high commendation from the Press. It is now in its forty-fifth volume.

3. Its design is to present to its readers the choicest treasures of thought and the ablest productions of European writers, as they appear in the Reviews and Periodicals of Great Britain.

4. Its combined excellences and permanent value give it a just claim to a place in every well-selected public and private library.

5. It contains the cream from seven Foreign Quarterlies.

6. It contains the cream from nine Foreign Monthlies.

7. It contains articles from the ablest pens of England.

8. Forty fine Steel Portraits embellish it in 1858.

9. The forty Portraits are worth the price of the work of 12½ cents each.

10. The subscriber gets double the worth of his money. Considering what it contains, THE ECLECTIC is the cheapest, the safest, the best, the most desirable of all the Monthlies. Try it. You will find it true. It saves time. It saves money.

11. No intelligent family—no young lady—no young gentleman, will wish to be without its rich treasures of knowledge, when once examined.

12. Its instructive, educational influences on the mind are worth ten times its cost.

13. The public Press, far and near, give THE ECLECTIC strong commendations. Eminent men do the same.

The merits of THE ECLECTIC need only to be known in order to be appreciated. THE ECLECTIC is worth many times its cost.—*New-York Observer.*

The selections of THE ECLECTIC, from the British Reviews and Magazines, are always excellent.—*Boston Journal.*

The contents of this standard periodical continue to exhibit the uniform excellence which has given the work such a high reputation with all readers of refined literary tastes.—*New-York Tribune.*

We have said again and again that THE ECLECTIC is the best Magazine published in the country, and we repeat the assertion.—*Philadelphia Dispatch.*

THE ECLECTIC is a standard periodical.—*The Independ't.*

GREAT ATTRACTIONS
TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Paying in advance, the January number, 1859, will be sent, embellished with two splendid match-prints—Sir Walter Scott and his Friends, and Shakespeare and his Cotemporaries, containing twenty-eight portraits—surpassing all precedent. The January number is published this week.

TERMS:

THE ECLECTIC is issued on the first of every month. Each number contains one hundred and forty-four large octavo pages, on fine paper, neatly stitched, in green covers, with one or more beautiful Steel Portraits by Sartain. The twelve numbers comprise three volumes of 600 pages each, with titles, indexes and embellishments. Price FIVE DOLLARS. The postage is only three cents a number, prepaid at the office of delivery.

Send your orders. Address
W. H. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

From the New-York Tribune.

THE EXTERNAL APPEARANCE OF THIS VOLUME IS WORTHY OF THE CHARACTER OF ITS CONTENTS. IT IS BROUGHT OUT IN A STYLE OF SUBSTANTIAL ELEGANCE BOTH OF TYPOGRAPHY, ILLUSTRATION AND BINDING THAT MAKES IT A BEAUTIFUL GIFT-BOOK; WHILE ITS INTRINSIC MERITS GIVE IT A PERMANENT VALUE THAT CAN SELDOM BE CLAIMED BY HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS.

LAYS
FROM
THE LAND OF LUTHER;
OR, LYRA GERMANICA.
ILLUSTRATED BY SEVEN BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL DESIGNS BY SCHMOLTZE, ETCHED
ON STEEL BY HUBER.

Printed from Antique Type, on Superfine Paper, in Red and Black Ink, and Bound in Turkey Morocco extra, $8; Cloth extra, gilt, $6.

From the New-York Times.

The illustrations of this beautiful volume are spirited etchings from designs by German artists of the first rank, sober and severe in their style, yet full of meaning and lofty sentiment. It is a volume of permanent value, yet admirably adapted to the holiday season.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

This is a magnificent specimen of American book-making. Its contents are among the choicest of lyrics. It is an elegantly bound and printed book.

From the Boston Traveller.

This work is got up in magnificent style, with engravings on steel, which are art treasures—no plates of the kind having ever been produced of equal excellence in America.

From the Evening Post.

This book takes a worthy rank among the ornamental publications of the season, and will be sought for.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

One of the most superb of the Gift books of the season. Every illustration has more the appearance of the finest pencil-sketch than anything else. The rare attractions of literature and the brilliant illustrations which compose the volume, are equaled only by the richness of the binding.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF ALL
NEW JUVENILE BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
COSTLY PRESENTATION BOOKS.
Standard Works in History, Poetry and Romance, in
Elegant Bindings.
Splendid Editions of the Bible,
and
THE COMMON PRAYER,
in every variety of size and Elegant Binding, including
Ivory, Velvet and Morocco,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

For sale by
R. L. DELISSER, No. 508 Broadway,
(Late Stanford & Delisser.)

GALLERY OF FAMOUS POETS.
A MAGNIFICENT VOLUME.

This is admitted to be the most magnificent volume, in all its details, ever published in America. It is the first attempt to present steel illustrations upon the same page with the letter-press, thus interweaving Poetry and Art.

A GALLERY OF FAMOUS
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN POETS,
WITH AN INTRODUCTORY ESSAY BY
Prof. HENRY COPPEE,
Professor of English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania.
Comprising selections from
THOMPSON, COLLINS, GRAY, GOLDSMITH, BEATTIE, COWPER, BURNS, ROGERS, WORDSWORTH, SCOTT, COLERIDGE, SOUTHEY, CHARLES LAMB, CAMPBELL, HORACE SMITH, MOORE, J. MONTGOMERY, HEBER, GRAHAME, KIRK WHITE, BYRON, MRS. SOUTHEY, JOHN KEBLE, SHELLEY, MRS. HEMANS, KEATS, HOOD, MOTHERWELL, MACAULAY, BROWNING, TENNYSON, BRYANT, HALLECK, WILLIS, LONGFELLOW, HOLMES, POE, MORRIS, BOKER, SIMMS, PRENTICE, CONRAD, and COXE.

Gorgeously illustrated with upwards of ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS on steel, after designs by the following famous artists: Hamilton, Schmolze, Gilbert, Devereux, Lawrence, Turner, Vasari, Leslie, Schuessele, Richmond, Warren, Fletcher, Severn, Scharf, Franklin, and others.

Richly bound in Turkish morocco antique. Price, $12. For sale by all booksellers in New-York.

E. H. BUTLER & CO.,
No. 137 South-Fourth st., Philadelphia.

NOW READY:
POPE OR PRESIDENT?
STARTLING DISCLOSURES OF ROMANISM, AS REVEALED BY HER OWN WRITERS.
FACTS FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
12mo. Cloth, $1.

This volume lays bare a mass of new and very important information regarding the dealings of the Papacy in the United States. No work of the kind has ever presented to the American people such a thorough exposé of this corrupt system. It possesses peculiar value, from the fact that its statements are exclusively derived from Romish authorities—being works for the most part inaccessible to the public. It is a book that cannot fail of producing a profound sensation.

R. L. DELISSER, Publisher,
(Successor to Stanford & Swords,)
No. 508 Broadway.

Copies mailed, prepaid, to any address on remittance of the price.

Agents and Canvassers wanted for the work in every State of the Union.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT WORK ON THE HOLY LAND EVER PUBLISHED.
PALESTINE PAST AND PRESENT,
By the Rev. HENRY S. OSBORN. Illustrated by Steel Engravings, Chromographs in oil colors, and the most exquisite Wood Engravings. 600 royal 8vo, pp., on super calendered paper. This work presents an epitome of the History of Palestine to the present day, together with scientific notices of great interest in the elucidation of numerous biblical and classical questions. It is the most important, instructive and superbly illustrated work ever issued from the American press.

THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING, uniform with the above.

Price of each, cloth $3 50; half calf $4 50; Turkey gilt $5.

J. CHALLEN & SON, Phila.
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., N. Y. } Publishers.

JUST PUBLISHED.
CHARITY GREEN;
OR,
THE VARIETIES OF LOVE.
BY
THEODORE HARTMANN.

Six hundred pages. 12 mo. Price, $1 25.

For beauty of style, elegance of language, graphic delineation and picturing, thrilling interest and dramatic and poetic power, it is unequaled by any book that has been issued for years.

JOHN W. NORTON, Publishing Agent,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.
And for sale by all the principal Booksellers.

FOR THE LADIES!!!

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. sell, at Stringer & Townsend's old stand, under Barnum's Museum. On MONDAY, at 10 A. M., and succeeding days, among other valuable books, will be sold 1,000 copies of a lady's portfolio of fancy needle-work, knitting, netting, tagging, crochet, embroidery, wax modeling, &c., &c., &c., got up expressly for New Year's gifts, in an elegant quarto form, full gilt cover and edges, comprising one of the most elegant presents to a lady ever before offered to the public, and should be on every lady's centre-table. To be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

JUST PUBLISHED:
HISTORY OF THE REVIVAL IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH,

Brooklyn, during the present year, comprising, in connection with an account of many incidents connected with the revival, numerous extracts from sermons, addresses and lectures, by the Pastor, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price, 37 cents, in postage stamps.

CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

THE MESSIAH.

NOVELLO'S cheap edition of the Messiah, complete in vocal score, with pianoforte or organ accompaniment, forms a convenient hand-book for those among the audience who may wish to follow the music with the eye as well as the ear. Price, in paper covers, 75 cents; bound, $1 63. For sale at WEBB & ALLEN'S, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and in the Academy of Music on the evening of performance.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—DIARIES FOR 1859, AND every variety of stationery for business, professional or private use; books made to pattern; orders solicited for anything in our line. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 42 Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK.
SEE HOME JOURNAL, JAN. 1, 1859.
New subscribers can be accommodated
from the beginning
of this beautiful Story,
if immediate application is made.
$3 a year. Office No. 107 Fulton-st.

CIRCULAR.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S
REPRINT OF THE
BRITISH REVIEWS
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW-YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz.:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britian—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivaled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original edition.

TERMS.

	Per annum.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 54 Gold-st., New-York.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
of the
BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS.

The Burns Club, of the City of New-York, having completed their plan of celebration, announce that they have made arrangements for an

ORATION ON ROBERT BURNS,
By
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
At the Cooper Institute, on
MONDAY EVENING,
January 24, 1859.
A FESTIVAL DINNER,
At the
ASTOR HOUSE,
On Tuesday, 25th, at which
MR. WM. CULLEN BRYANT
Will preside as Honorary Chairman,

And the reception of Delegations, Communications or Telegraphic Dispatches from other Associations in the principal cities in the United States, the Canadas and Great Britain, as far as practicable.

JOS. CUNNINGHAM, President.
RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

ROBERT OWEN.—PUBLIC MEETINGS WILL be held in testimony of respect to this world-renowned philanthropist, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at the Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway. A biographical sketch of his life will be given, and appropriate remarks made. To commence at 7½. By order of the Committee.

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK LODGE No. 3. A. P. A., are requested to be punctual in attendance at their Lodge-room No. 179 Wooster-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, as business of importance is to be transacted. By order,

THOS. FERGUSON, R. S. JOHN C. WILEY, W. M.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH-WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election will be held, pursuant to the call of the Republican City Central Committee, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1858, at Friendship Hall, No. 149 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for five Delegates to the Republican City Central Committee for the year 1859, and five Delegates to the Republican Young Men's City Central Committee for the year 1859. An election will be held at the same time, for Officers of the Association for the year 1859. The officers to be elected are: A President, Vice-President, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer. The polls will be open from 7½ until 9 o'clock.

ISAAC DAYTON, President.
D. F. ROBBINS, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the XVIIIth Ward Republican Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at No. 896 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., east side, for the purpose of electing Ward Officers. Also, in accordance with the call of the Central Committee, to elect Delegates to the Central Committee, and Delegates to the Young Men's Committee. The polls will be open from 7½ till 9 o'clock P. M.

B. B. MANIERRE, President.
JAMES FAIRMAN, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1858, at Chelsea Hall, corner Eighteenth-st. and Eighth-av., for five Delegates to the Republican Central Committee, and five Delegates to the Young Men's Republican Central Committee for the year 1859.

ADAM C. ELLIS, President.
ANGUS CAMERON, Secretary.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Agreeable to the call of the Central Committee, the Tenth Ward Republican Association will hold its annual election on MONDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at which time the officers of the Association and delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committee will be chosen. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

DAVID MILLER, President.
B. F. SHAFFER, J. W. OLSEN, } Secretaries.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CALL OF the Central Committee, a special meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association will be held at Head-quarters, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees. Polls open from 7½ o'clock until 9 o'clock.

HENRY ARMSTRONG, ADDISON BROWN, } Vice-Presidents.
N. H. BABCOCK, JR., R. L. HILL, } Secretaries.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the VIIIth Ward Republican Association will be held at Spring-st. Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1858, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees. The polls will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M. By order.

WM. H. ALBERTSON, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, WM. PATTERSON, } Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held on Monday evening, December 27th, at 52 Franklin-st., to elect delegates to the Republican Central and Young Men's Committee, in pursuance of the directions of the Central Committee. Polls open from

ROBERT IRWIN, President.
THOMAS OGILVIE, JULIUS BRILL, } Vice Presidents.
CHAS. B. FOOTT, Secretary.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The IXth Ward Republican Association will meet at the Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on MONDAY EVEN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 25, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Oratorio of the Messiah.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—A Captain's Not Amiss.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Richard III.—Stage-Struck Barber.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Alaric—Two Buzzards—Joan of Arc—Four Lovers.

BOWERY THEATRE—Lost Treasure—Magic Trumpet—Peasant Neighbor—Po-ca-hon-tas—Tom Cringle's Log.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston to Liverpool on Wednesday, Dec. 29, will close at the New-York Post-office on the preceding Tuesday afternoon, to go by railroad at 12¾ o'clock, and to go by steamboat at 3 o'clock.

☞ To-day being Christmas Day, no Evening Edition will be issued from the Times Office this afternoon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton, Dec. 5, arrived yesterday morning. The only addition by her to the news by the *Arabia* is contained in London files of the 4th—one day later than were brought by that vessel. They contain, among other matters of interest, the proclamation of Lord Eglinton for the suppression of "Ribbonism," a measure said to be rendered necessary by the formidable development of that phase of sedition among the Irish population both of Ireland and England.

Later news from Havana is telegraphed from New-Orleans, the *Cahawba* having arrived at the latter port. The President's Message had been received in Havana, and had produced a great sensation. Senator Douglass and lady had been received with the greatest attention. A slight decline is noticed in sugar.

Señor Tassara, the Spanish Minister, has officially informed the Secretary of State that the difficulties between the Spanish authorities and the Mexican authorities at Tampico, have been adjusted, but this is denied by letters from a commercial house received in Washington. According to the latter authority, the Spanish fleet are only waiting for favorable weather to make a descent on the whole Mexican coast from Laguna to Tampico.

The statement that news has been received of the successful landing in Nicaragua of the "emigrants" on board the schooner *Susan*, is denied by Gen. Walker's friends in Washington. They, however, have no doubt that such is the fact, and at the same time express the belief that several hundred men will elude the vigilance of the Federal officers within a short period.

The balance remaining in the United States Treasury on Monday was only $3,414,000—the receipts of the previous week being but $1,072,000, while the amount of the drafts paid was $1,969,000. The amount of drafts issued, however, shows a reduction of $1,226,000—being but $2,298,000.

The examination into the case of the alleged slaver *Wanderer* is still progressing at Savannah. The Savannah *Republican*, alluding to the character of the testimony, says: "After the developments thus far, no one entertains a doubt that a cargo of Africans have been introduced into the State, but whether legal evidence can be had to fix the offence upon any particular person, or persons, is a wholly different question."

Advices from Sante Fé, New-Mexico, to the 28th ult., state that an armistice for thirty days had been concluded with the Navajo Indians, during which efforts were to be made to conclude a treaty of peace. The weather is reported as being very cold on the Plains.

The taking of the testimony on the Bennett divorce case at New-Haven was concluded yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Bennett's direct and cross-examination occupied the greater part of the day. A few of the witnesses who had previously appeared for the respondent then made counter-statements, and the Court adjourned until Tuesday, the 4th of January, when the arguments in the case will be heard.

Full particulars of the loss of the British ship *United Kingdom*, and the sufferings and rescue of her crew, who were brought to this port by the *Daniel Webster*, are given elsewhere. We also furnish some particulars of the reported loss of the New-York ship *Margaret Tyson*. She is supposed to have foundered at sea, and only one life is said to have been saved.

The City was all alive yesterday with preparations for Christmas, and the markets and principal streets were crowded with holiday customers. All the express companies had their hands full in carrying Christmas presents; the City generally wore an air of jollity, such as is not often seen at this season of the year. Enormous quantities of evergreens had been brought in to decorate the churches and places of public amusement, and a vast number of persons were employed making festoons and wreaths of holly and ivy. The weather was unusually fine, warm and sunshiny, and extremely favorable to the necessary preparations towards to-day's enjoyments.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, little business other than routine was transacted. The ordinances relating to the Comptroller's Department were called up, and, having been debated at some length, were finally adopted. A resolution was passed tendering the hospitalities of the City to Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

The City was sold out yesterday; or, at least, enough of the public property was sold at auction on an execution to satisfy the famous Lowber judgment. The sale commenced at 11 o'clock A. M., in the vestibule of the City Hall, and lasted about two hours, the only bidders being Mr. Lowber and Moses Taylor. Mr. Lowber purchased piers to the value of $118,500. Mr. Taylor bought a large number of lots.

Yesterday was the last day of term in the Court of General Sessions—a term more arduous than any that has occurred for years. Notwithstanding that numerous prisoners, convicted of offences, were sentenced daily at their time of trial, no less than thirty-four remained to be dealt with yesterday, the entire number of cases disposed of by the Recordor during the term being nearly one hundred and thirty. James Larkin, indicted for the murder of Dowling, who pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for life. Charles Davenport, convicted of burglary in the first degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years and six months. Bernard Smith, convicted of rape, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years and six months. Patrick Heffernan, convicted of an attempt at rape, to three years and six months in the Penitentiary. Philip Purcell to two years and six months, for grand larceny; William McGrady, for forgery, to five years and six months; George Williams, for attempt at burglary, to three years and six months; and many other prisoners to lesser degrees of punishment. The Grand Jury made two presentments—one declaring Washington Market, with the grounds and bulkhead adjoining, to be a nuisance; [the Grand Jury of the October Term made a similar presentment;] another having relation to the mode of transacting business in offices where the incumbents are invested with discretionary power in relation to fines and penalties imposed by law, where no periodical account of the collection of such fines is rendered, and recommending that provision should be made by law for such statements, as to all fines collected, commuted or remitted. One gratifying circumstance connected with the amount of business transacted by the Recorder during this term of the Court, is the fact that the City Prison, which at its commencement was overflowing with inmates, is now comparatively empty, and Judge Russell, with the new District-Attorney, Mr. Waterbury, will commence the January term with a light Calendar.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Chas. Lasselle, the Publisher of the *Courrier des Etat Unis*, was fined $10 for publishing an advertisement of a Georgia lottery. But Recorder Barnard volunteered the opinion that it was not contrary to law, to advertise the drawing of a lottery in another State.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were very light, though prices favored buyers. Flour and Wheat were also quiet. A better inquiry, partly speculative, prevailed for Corn, at full rates. Provisions were less active. The movements in Naval Stores, Oils, Hay, Hemp, Hops, Rice and Molasses were quite limited. Coffee and Sugars were in fair request. Freights were dull.

The Fillibusters.

The rumors of further fillibuster expeditions from our Southern ports to Nicaragua are daily becoming more numerous and significant; and, for our own part, we do not doubt that they are well founded. The love of adventure and enterprise, which is inherent in the American, finds, in such an undertaking as that of Walker, attractions of the most exciting character. According to the Walker programme, there are battles to be fought; gunpowder to be exploded; strategy to be employed; a great deal of blood to be shed; glory to be acquired; and every man who takes part in the hazard is to share in the spoils of the game. If the Southern idler or "loafer," who has no visible means of earning his bread at home, goes out to Nicaragua a fillibuster, he is to come home a hero. If he emigrates so miserably poor that he cannot afford to take with him a change of linen, he is to return a land-holder, and an aristocratic member of the distinguished order of the Upper Ten. If he be not an Irishman, he will probably insist on being a Colonel, or at least a Major, the moment he sets foot upon Nicaraguan soil, as a preliminary to becoming a General before he leaves it. These are tempting prizes for the ambition of fools; and, as all the fools in the world are not dead yet, there are abundant candidates for Nicaraguan honors under the leader whose ambition, although it is ostensibly the establishment of his own name in a distinguished position in History, is probably nothing more in reality than the securing of a living,—as any other *Chevalier d'Industrie* might endeavor to secure one,—by the only present means at his command. Afraid to steal at home, he goes off to steal in Nicaragua. Ashamed to beg of his neighbors, or afraid that begging at home would produce nothing, he earns his bread by duping anybody who will be duped by him, and flourishes after the manner of his adventurous fraternity.

Meanwhile, the people naturally look to the Administration for more active measures than have yet been taken for the suppression of the illegal enterprises of Walker. It is essential that we should observe our relations with Nicaragua. It is desirable that the idle and ignorant among us should be protected from the schemes of a designing and selfish trickster; and, above all, that the rebuke of the Government upon this description of dangerous vagrancy should be at once and effectually administered. It is idle to trust, for the enforcement of our laws, to the efforts of a little revenue schooner, which finds itself aground precisely at the moment most advantageous to the fillibusters, and most convenient to their friends and sympathizers. The execution of the laws becomes a mere farce when those whose duty it is to carry them into effect, suffer themselves to be captured by the lawless persons whom they are sent to capture. It is not only quite possible, but comparatively easy for the President, if he be really sincere in his professions of opposition to the schemes of Walker, to insure the detention of any vessel attempting to leave a Southern port with bands of armed men intending a lawless purpose. It is maintained in high quarters that we are able at any moment to go to war with the most important powers of Europe; nay, singlehanded to take two or three of them together at any time. If we can do this—if we can cope with the principal navies of the world—if we can, as many sincere men flatter themselves we can, meet armed squadrons wherever they may choose to appear, and annihilate them as fast as they do appear—we surely can furnish sufficient naval means to stop a little one-horse-power steamer in our own ports. There is no right of search involved in the matter. Walker's vessels carry our own flag, and are legally open to our inspection; and if we can match the strategy of an enemy, we certainly ought to be able to circumvent the tricks of a few of our own unquiet spirits, with whose every movement it is entirely in the power of the Government to become intimately acquainted.

The President, however, manages this matter as he does all others, by adopting ineffective measures and then halting in their execution. The good gentleman is too busy healing the dissensions of Tammany Hall, and inventing schemes to repay the adulation of the *Herald*; he has no time to punish willful contempt of our own laws, or to prevent the execution of piratical projects which may lead to misunderstandings with those Powers of Europe who, by their concerted action towards Nicaragua, are doing more towards the upholding of the Monroe doctrine, even in the light of Mr. Buchanan's interpretation, than the President himself seems willing to attempt.

Washington Market Again Declared a Nuisance by the Grand Jury.—Yesterday the Grand Inquest of the City and County made a presentment to the Court of General Sessions, declaring Washington Market and the shanties on the opposite side of the street, known as West Washington Market, together with the grounds adjacent and the dumping-ground or bulkhead contiguous thereto, to be public nuisances. The Grand Jury of the October term of this Court, made a similar presentment, couched in still stronger language, inasmuch as they recommended an immediate abatement of the nuisance. How many more Grand Juries will make like presentments; how many more times Washington Market, with its circumambient effluvia and circumjacent lazar-heaps of rottenness and filth, will be thus authoritatively declared a nuisance, who shall dare conjecture? A "fat job" connected therewith may even now be in embryo, and when both Boards of the Common Council see their way straight, we may have another edition of the Tompkins Market swindle. By the bye, for the first time in many months, a slight addition has recently been made towards the erection of the new Tompkins Market, but of course it halts again. It is understood, by those in the neighborhood, or in the secret, that it will be ready for occupation when the next President is inaugurated, and not before. Jobs and favoritism seem destined to delay and thwart every scheme of City improvement.

Varnished Heathenism.

However the Horatios may account for it, it is unquestionably true that there are more things in this world than are dreamed of in their philosophy. The wise men of the world, for instance, will tell you that times and places have nothing to do with the substantial nature of human actions; that a good deed takes no added grace from an uncomely scene; and that a crime is not the more a crime when it is perpetrated in a temple than when it chances in the street. Nevertheless, we have the authority of human instinct, as well as of Shakespeare, its best interpreter, for believing that a good deed shines most brightly in a naughty world; and men shudder with involuntary dread to-day from the thought of sacrilege, as they did when the Persian trembled and turned back from the haunted Delphian vale. And so we hold it not altogether a fancy of our own, that in the beauty and blessedness of the great festival which makes this day one people of all the Christian States, and one Church of all the Christian sects, every exhibition of heathenish passion and of unholy rage puts on a doubly hideous mien.

Certainly we seem to find to-day a lesson of warning as salutary as it is sad for men of every class, in the miserable show of impotent and unnatural hate with which the Probate Court of the good Puritan city of Boston is now horrifying the land. The vulgar annals of domestic despotism have rarely indeed been blackened with a more signal instance of opportunities wasted, advantages misused, and a whole life perverted from its right and wholesome uses, than in the case of Mr. Augustus Thorndike, who died in that city a few weeks since, full of years, if not of honor, and bequeathing to the heirs of his fortune whatever it was in his power to fasten upon them, of the malignities and littlenesses which ruled in his own heart.

That an old man, uncontrolled in the exercise of his will, should carry the animosities of his vigorous days into the decrepitude of age, and mutter over, as it were, in the very ante-chamber of Death, the maledictions which he had conceived when the world was warm and bright about him, would have been a pitiable sight enough, though not, alas, so new in human history as to surprise the world it shocked. The tragedy of Lear had its roots far down in the unchastened heart of the race. But there are features in this last dismal tale of selfishness and inhumanity which give a peculiar tone to its teachings.

Mr. Thorndike is described, by the best informed authorities of the city in which he lived, as a man of respectable origin, and of perfect familiarity with what is called the best society of the times. He inherited from his father a handsome property, having previously received at his hands whatever fortune could command of education. He studied "the humanties" at the University, and saw mankind on the "grand tour" of foreign travel. Had you met him shooting on the Scottish moors, or tasting particular Madeira at a Boston dinner-table, or driving over the beach at Newport, you would have seen in him, doubtless, a rare and striking specimen of the elderly man of fashion and the gentleman of leisure, as those types are accepted on our side of the water. Doubtless the last man in the world whom you would have selected as the tyrant of a tragedy. To this fine old Boston gentleman children were born, sons and daughters, who, growing from youth to maturity, must in their due time be expected to follow in the path trodden by all generations—to meet with other sons and other daughters of other men—not necessarily fine old Boston gentlemen—and, perhaps, to make with such matches either wise or foolish. All this might well have been foreseen by any father, without special gifts as prophet or as seer. Al this did come to pass. One of Mr. Thorndike's sons marries his cousin, not, as would now appear, altogether to his father's satisfaction. One of the daughters marries a stranger altogether, as from the first appeared, to her father's dissatisfaction. That either or both of these circumstances should have distressed and embittered the disappointed parent, was to be looked for. But the distress and bitterness that grows out of such misfortunes as these are of a kind which heathen philosophy was strong enough to subdue—surely, then, of a kind to which a Christian gentleman may fairly be required to show himself superior. After all, the chief end of woman in this life is *not* to make just such a marriage as may exactly suit the whims or caress the prejudices of her parents; and there is a point at which every civilized man must feel that resistance to the wishes of a son or daughter in matters of this sort, unless founded on positive grounds of moral criticism, becomes not only useless, but ridiculous, or worse than ridiculous. This was not the case with Mr. Thorndike. His daughter's failure in her duty seems to have absolved him in his own eyes from every shadow of paternal obligation. She, being of ripe years and legally capable of acting for herself, contracted the marriage upon which she had resolved. Her father retaliated by outlawing her from his heart.

With his son's domestic life this unhappy old man would appear to have been less openly at war. He merely conceived the most miserable suspicions of the mother of his son's wife and of the wife herself; convincing himself that they had combined their wits and charms for the purpose of leeching his son; "then," as his own words express it, "a mere youth," with a matrimonial engagement, much to his injury, under the idea that she should thereby become entitled eventually to some large share of "the estate of his father." What sort of effect such impressions in the mind of such a man must have had upon his relations with the ladies in question, it is neither pleasant nor difficult to conjecture. So the years wore away, each deepening as it passed the burning furrow plowed by passion in the old man's nature. And at last he came to die. But for him to die was to lose such hold as he had upon the objects of his implacable detestation. And here the ingenious fiend who waits upon our worser selves came to his aid. In Massachusetts there is such a thing as a Probate Court,—a Court of the record of wills, in which all men may freely read and see what manner of heaps of gold this one or that has during his life contrived to amass; and also how and whether the said heaps have by his final breath been dispersed and blown afresh about the world. Boston is not so large a city that matters of this kind can there be hidden in a corner. The last testament of any man conspicuous for his worldly havings, who may chance to honor that good city by his death, will assuredly be published from the housetops within four and twenty hours after its entry in the records of the Court. This Mr. Thorndike knew, and knowing this he determined to brand with special and detailed and public reprobation the daughter of his loins and the wife of his son. Had he merely disinherited the one and the other, there would have been in the act nothing to fix the public eye. He must disinherit with eloquent particularity of denunciation, and throw the secret story of his domestic troubles open to the world; parade as it were the skeleton in the closet of his life, and do what in him lay to make the names of his family and his children the common property of scandal, rumor, sarcasm or condemnation throughout their native city, and the whole Press of the country.

Here is the specially malignant feature of this extraordinary and painful story—a feature as special in its vulgarity as in its malignity. And here its special lesson—that this man, so well trained in the ways of men, reputed so familiar with the world—this man of fashion, and fine old Boston gentleman, should never for a moment, while he was penning these cruel and vindictive words of his, have paused to think what the light might be which they were throwing upon his own heart, and must reflect upon his own name and fame. It would seem that the world had taught him to feel that the most savage and unrelenting temper—the most wilful and selfish injustice—the most unmerciful thirst of vengeance, were in no way inconsistent with the reputation of a man of the world, and a fine old Boston gentleman. He utters the darkest impulses of his heart as unconsciously as a Rousseau or a Cellini, and this because, in our world of varnish and veneer, he had doubtless never been made to know how true a barbarian a man may be while he dresses in broadcloth and is wise in Chateau Margaux—how utter a heathen, while he owns pews in Trinity Church, and is elegantly civil to well-dressed clergymen. As a picture of the untamed man that underlies all our smooth and plausible civilization, this sketch of Mr. Augustus Thorndike, as drawn by himself, has a value beyond the artist's own conception. So striking a glimpse of the world as it may be, in the midst of all its polish and glitter, has not been vouchsafed to us since the days of that, too celebrated Senator who burst into the burial-place of his dead enemy, to exult over his lifeless remains. Let us read in its stern, but unmistakable characters, how great is the work that still remains to be done before this Christmas festival can be truly kept, even in a land so Christian and so free as ours.

Montalembert's Appeal.

The way in which Montalembert's appeal is about to be disposed of is a curious illustration of the manner in which criminal justice is administered in France, though, on the whole, not anything more remarkable than the trial itself. We learned a week ago that the Count had lodged a formal appeal against the sentence pronounced upon him in the manner prescribed by law. He appeals on two grounds: first, that the law under which he has been condemned has expired by lapse of time; and, secondly, that it was formed for the protection of a Republican government, composed of a President and National Assembly, and cannot, therefore, be used in defence of a hereditary Empire. These, it will be seen, are purely legal points, which judges alone should decide, if judges should decide anything. If it be not the duty of the civil courts to decide what meaning an act of the Legislature should bear, and on what period of time it was intended to remain in force, martial law might as well be proclaimed at once, and all human differences and delinquencies be submitted for arbitration and punishment to the sages of the drumhead.

Montalembert's right to appeal, therefore, is, in a legal point of view, unquestioned. The grounds of his appeal are decidedly subjects of a judicial finding, and in any other country, the Government of which made the shadow of a pretence of respect for the commonest rights of the citizen, that finding would not be interfered with. However, we now learn that on Montalembert's announcing his intention to appeal, the course to be taken in the decision of the appeal was made the subject of a consultation at a Cabinet council. It was there decided that the appeal should be allowed, but that it should be dismissed on the motion of the Procureur Imperial, on the ground that a free pardon had been already granted for the offence of which the defendant had been convicted, and that this wiped out the conviction itself as well as its consequences, particularly the liability to deportation without trial in case of subsequent offence to the police. This is somewhat as if the Queen should have called a meeting of the Cabinet to consider whether O'Connell should have been allowed to carry his case up to the House of Lords on a writ of error, and this decided in the affirmative, upon what grounds the law Courts should dismiss the appeal. Fancy the sensation which such a performance would create amongst "the big-wigs" in Westminster Hall. Luckily we cannot think of any possible combination of absurdities in the administration of the Government in our own country, which could furnish anything like a parallel. To suppose the President concocting with Cobb, and Floyd, and Cass, the "points" for a judgment on an appeal in the Supreme Court of the United States, is too outrageous a supposition to convey any clear idea to anybody's mind.

The whole case furnishes another proof—if another were wanting—of the utterly farcical character of all the institutions with which France is endowed, except the Emperor himself. The Senate and the Legislative Assembly are shams, because they simply register the Imperial edicts. The "Bed of Justice" has survived the revolution, the only difference being that it is now held in the Tuileries, and not in the Parliamentary chamber. How thorough a farce trial by Jury has become in all cases in which the Government is interested could not be better shown than in this very case of Count de Montalembert's. The offence with which he was charged—seditious libel—is punishable, on conviction, by a heavy fine and long imprisonment. Moreover, such a conviction renders the prisoner *suspect* after the expiration of his sentence—in other words, liable to surveillance of the police for the rest of his life, and, moreover, liable at any time to transportation to Cayenne if the authorities should be dissatisfied with his behavior. Will it be believed that in France, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, an offence involving consequences so terrible to the offender is triable not by a superior tribunal, presided over by the great lights of the law, venerable for their age, and experience, and social position, but by three police magistrates? Montalembert, strange as it may seem, was tried and convicted by a Court so constituted. It was upon three compeers of Justices Brennan and Connolly that Berryer lavished that glowing tribute to the past glories of constitutional government in France, with which Europe is still ringing; and the inferiority of the Court would, by the etiquette of the French Bar, only permit him to be opposed, on behalf of the prosecution, by a sort of Gallic Dick Busteed, fertile in slang, abuse, and bad French.

An Impending Contract for Street-Cleaning.

Under the City Charter, the enterprise of cleaning our streets must be undertaken by contract, provided the job costs over $250. So much of street-cleaning as we have enjoyed during the year is likely to cost $300,000, yet no contracts have ever been entered upon, and it is only by an evasion of the plain language of the law that a cent of this amount has been paid. It would be an error to suppose, however, that no contract has been proposed. The Board of Councilmen authorized and directed the City Inspector, by a resolution adopted on the 14th of October, 1857, to make a contract with W. H. Forbes, J. G. Holbrook and Wm. M. Waterbury. The resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Nov. 12, 1857. Mayor Wood, Dec. 7, 1857, sent back the Ordinance with his approval. The Corporation Counsel, however, objected to it on the ground that those provisions of the Charter had not been complied with, which require all contracts to be given to the lowest bidder on sealed proposals made in compliance with well-advertised notices. Upon this, the City Inspector declined to obey the Ordinance. The contractors then went to the State Legislature to get their proposal legalized. The Assembly at first refused, but afterwards reconsidered and granted the desired act. The Senate, however, failed to coöperate, as was alleged for lack of time. The work was very quietly done in the Legislature,—with a single exception, we believe, no notice of it whatever having been made in any City paper. The Board of Aldermen last Spring rescinded the resolution; but as no further action upon it was taken by the Councilmen, the Ordinance still remains, though to all appearances a dead letter. No new contract, however, has been made, and if the next Legislature should in its wisdom legalize it, the Forbes contract will be again before the City Inspector for his simple approval to make it binding. The terms do not appear in the resolution which the Common Council adopted, but it was understood that the parties in consideration of $345,000 annually, for *five years*, were to sweep the whole City once a week, Park-row, the Bowery to Grand-street, Fulton-street east of Broadway, Cortlandt-street, Wall-street, Maiden-lane, Whitehall-street and Grand-street east of Broadway, seven times a month, and Broadway nightly.

Now, if some fine morning in January citizens should find that the Legislature had legalized a contract illegally ordered by their Common Council thirteen months before, by the terms of which they are to be taxed the sum of $1,725,000 within the five ensuing years, they will have some very good reasons to complain; for

1. The annual sum to be paid is $45,000 more than any other reliable parties ever asked for the same work.

2. It is $45,000 more than City Inspector Morton agreed to do the work for, the present year.

3. It is $56,000 more than even the immortal Arcularius asked, and only $53,000 more than he received for burying the City in garbage, ashes and dirt.

4. No proposals having been advertised for within a year, the public will have no means of knowing whether there are not equally responsible parties ready to engage to do the work at very much smaller cost—no opportunity to canvass the terms, or to inquire what is the contractor's standard of cleanliness. There is a general impression already that the City dirt will honestly be worth, to any shrewd contractor, within five years, all that the City now pays to be rid of it, and, that instead of its being a cause of such extravagant expenditure, it ought to be a source of income. The suburban gardens and farms are hungry for it, and an intelligent farmer's first impressions are, that he could as profitably hire the contents of his stables, yards and cattle pens dumped into the river, as the City can to throw away the thousands of tons of fertilizers that accumulate within it.

We make very good progress—backward. For many years it has been customary to sell the privilege of removing night soil. Last year, for this fertilizer, a contractor offered $6,000. He has since thrown up his contract, and the City Inspector has the job of removing it at the City's expense. Yet everywhere there is a demand for poudrette, and it is difficult to explain why that which is elsewhere so profitable should here be an expense. For the offal Mr. Reynolds pays $4,000 a year. There is talk that nothing can be made out of this contract and that it too will soon be thrown up; while it is within the memory of living men that fortunes have been made from offal. There is certainly no less demand than usual for superphosphate of lime, and farmers still hold that dead horses are very valuable property. There is little question that parties, properly protected by the Police, could remove all the offal and night-soil without expense to the City, and make two or three hundred thousand dollars a year. The experience of other cities and a consultation of the tax-books as to the financial progress of persons who before now have gone into this business, impress that opinion upon us. Still, we shall be surprised if proposals are not made within the year to remove the City offal on consideration of receiving several thousand dollars from the City Treasury.

The Councilmen, by concurring in the resolution of the Aldermen to rescind the ordinance of Dec. 7, 1857, can allay all apprehensions that the Legislature will be importuned to fix upon us a contract in which citizens have had no part whatever. Until they do, all such resolutions as those lately introduced by Mr. Arcularius, and instantly adopted, must be regarded simply as blinds, calculated to mislead the public and distract attention from the only contract that the Common Council is likely to authorize at present.

Douglas and the Democracy.—Business—especially political business—at Washington, seems to await the arrival of Senator Douglas. A profound mystery as to his course seems to brood over the public mind. On the one hand it is asserted that he will forthwith disavow all pretensions to the Presidential nomination and devote himself to the task of making his peace with the President and the South. On the other, it seems to be felt in advance that, upon his arrival, he will be what the French style "master of the situation,"—and corresponding preparations are made to crush and extinguish him. His ejection from the Territorial Committee, the decapitation of all his office-holding friends, and, above all, the arrogantly offensive tone of Senator Slidell towards him, indicate a very lively apprehension of his coming, on the part of the Administration Party. We should not be at all surprised to see an effort made, immediately upon his advent, to force him into some position calculated to test at once his personal firmness and his fidelity to the recognized machinery of the Democratic Party. One thing is certain: the position of the Democratic Party in the Northern States [illegible] his arrival and action at Washington. [illegible] of the Party, office-holders and all [illegible] ready to range themselves under his [illegible], provided he has the courage to unfurl it. The problem will be solved very speedily after his arrival.

Decay of the Duel.

There can be no stronger indication of the speedy disappearance of dueling from amongst even the possibilities of social intercourse, than the practice now prevailing amongst politicians of giving challenges, which it is well known on both sides will not result in a fight. Fifty years ago, when dueling was really a serious business, one of the ordeals which every young man had to go through, the preliminaries of every combat were shrouded in the utmost secrecy. It was a point of honor with the combatants and their friends not to let a whisper of the coming event get abroad. Their intercourse, pursuits, sayings and doings pending the issue, were all regulated with a view to the strictest concealment. The challenge was privately given, and privately accepted, and the meeting came off at a lonely hour and in the loneliest place that could be found. The air of mystery and seclusion, like the solemn meetings of lovers, seem to have given an additional zest to the performance and it was accordingly generally carried on in awful earnest, and without humbug.

The fire-eaters of the present day, however, have effectually converted themselves into preachers of Christianity and common sense, by making all the preparations for their combats in the market-place, and before the eyes of the multitudes. When two members of Congress pull each other's hair, or call each other names, they retire with ostentatious ominousness to their rooms in the fourth story of their hotel, and send for all their friends. The next thing is to have it telegraphed to all parts of the Union that to-morrow or the day after Brown and Jones are sure to exterminate one another. Telegrams then continue to be forwarded twice a day with the news that the friends are still "laboring to effect a reconciliation," but that the principals still thirst for blood. Reports that negotiations are broken off, and that both parties are packing their portmanteaus to start for Canada, are judiciously intermixed with the more peaceful rumors, in order to keep up the public interest which might otherwise flag. The traditions of the old dueling days—the days of hard fighting, deep drinking, fierce wooing, and general intensity of behavior—are still so strongly impressed on people's minds, that, until very recently, there were persons to be found who thought this sort of thing might possibly result in bloodshed.

But there are at present few of these amiable alarmists left. We read the telegrams which announce each act in the farce, without any more emotion than we experience under the perusal of the puffs of a weekly newspaper. We know what it all means. We know that Members of Congress scratch, bite and kick, and pull hair, or throw spittoons and bricks, and use bludgeons, and gamble, and get drunk, and make long speeches, and comfort with pugilists, but we know they don't fight duels. The decline of the custom seems to be in exact ratio of the preliminary publicity. When it was flourishing in full vigor, as we have already said, the preparations were shrouded in darkness; now, when quarrels begin in billingsgate and end in billingsgate, the first notes of the combat are sounded in the newspapers, and the audience laugh. To a custom based on a mere sentiment, and deriving no support from reason or religion, hardly anything is so fatal as ridicule, and dueling does not furnish an exception to the rule.

The odd part of the matter is, however, that when a politician is himself personally engaged in a row, he does not seem to appreciate the nature of the pervading sentiment on this subject. Every fresh Congressman who is kicked or snubbed by one of his fellow members, thinks that the world watches with breathless interest his manner of getting satisfaction. It may laugh at other duels, but in his duel it perceives an unmistakable tragedy. Tucker and Sickles were completely under the influence of this delusion. Tucker writes an ominous letter, dimly alluding to prospective bloodshed. Sickles affects to take it all in sober earnest; to look upon Tucker's challenge as a serious matter, to be seriously considered. He opens the dueling code forthwith, finds therein that no "explanation" can be given as long as a challenge is on the table, and he proceeds *en règle*, as if he were really going to fight, and peremptorily demands the withdrawal of epistle No. 1 as a preliminary to conference. And so on. The whole duly appears in print; and at last, [illegible] it all, the last mortal defiance from [illegible] is published in the newspapers before Sickles had received it through the post. We congratulate these gentlemen upon the service they are rendering to civilization. The practice of vindicating one's honor by making an attempt on the traducer's life, long survived, and might still survive, the sternest penalties of the law; but a few doses of such correspondence as we have published in this case would at last make a *sous lieutenant* of the guard receive a *soufflet* without seeking satisfaction.

Mount Vernonism.—We have a budget of communications urging ladies who receive New-Year's calls to open a box for contributions from their visitors to the Mount Vernon fund. We decline to publish them, and hope nothing of the kind will be done. The Mount Vernon zeal is very well in its way, and very commendable when it is natural and spontaneous; but it is in serious danger of becoming a bore. If there is not patriotism enough among our people to purchase the home of the Father of his Country, without levying contributions at every corner and on every possible occasion, then let it remain in the hands of its present possessor. We should be sorry to see a project which should command itself to the heart of every American, reduced to the level of a gift enterprise. Let us, at all events, make our New-Year's calls without being subjected to any such importunities.

Progress Backward.—We hear that the School-house, at Yorkville, is to be "thoroughly renovated, ventilated and put in order for use as a *police station*." This speaks badly for our system of education. If our school-houses are not [illegible] in proper order for police purposes,—if they require renovating before they are fit for occupancy by police stations, there is urgent need of reform in our educational institutions.

Commendable.—A Western Spiritualist [illegible] he has been cured of chewing tobacco by his creed. This is the first good argument we have ever heard in support of this new [illegible] to wish the doctrine full success. [illegible] particular result goes, "Long may it [illegible]

The Telegraph Lines on Ch[illegible]

The telegraphic lines centering at No. 2 [illegible] street and No. 18 Merchants' Exchange [illegible] day, (Christmas,) from 9 to 12 o'clock A. [illegible] the transmission of dispatches to all sections [illegible] country.

The Best Book for Children at the Highest Market Rates.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is of no consequence how long ago it was since I moved into the neighborhood of an extremely progressive church, whose minister is the equivalent of all that is ardent and enlightened in the humanities of religion. Whenever it was, it is sufficient to know that I hailed the new neighborhood as the crown of sundry long-cherished desires. I have a family. To find for my little gentry a Sunday School impelled with the same animated principle that governed the pulpit, was a main object with me; and the school attached to the church of the Rev. Mr. X. realized the wish. So I might be indemnified for manifold defects in the public school teaching they enjoyed upon week days—my narrow means forbids the idea of a private school, or a domestic tutor—and there, *free of cost*, they might grow familiar with religious knowledge, while gaining no little of other useful instruction. Free of cost, I repeat, for that is an essential condition with a poor fellow, who has a merry household of oldsters and youngsters to seize and run away with his slender weekly earnings, as soon as they are made over to the Lady High Treasurer of a Saturday night. By way of experiment, therefore, five weeks ago, our young man GIORGIO, aged 10, was, at some sacrifice, trimmed up in a new suit, and dispatched to the X. Sabbath School. He came back with a glowing account of the fervid state of feeling in that nursery of piety, and of the benevolence and kindliness of the teachers; and with a satisfactory feeling generally as to the state and prospects of his religious education. Also, with a small demand in cash as compensation for text books. The ensuing Sabbath, HORE, our little heiress, being still without proper wardrobe for Sunday display, the young man again had his experience. He returned with still wider enthusiasm; also, with a subscription paper calling for contributions to the Missionary interests of Boorloboola-Gha; in reference to which the ardent youth informed us, with eager distress, that the teacher had urged each to do his best, as the zeal of each was to be measured by the sums total respectively. "And you know," pleaded GIORGIO, "the boys are so many of them well off, I shall be ashamed if I can give only *very* little." What could we do? Our boy was not to be shamed, and we did not care to impress him with our private opinion of such antipodal charity, so we deducted a dollar from HORE's clothing fund, else sacred, and saved his honest pride. But we did not save our purses. The next week there was a runaway negro to be aided; and the next something imperative to be done for domestic missions—there we yielded with excellent grace—and last Sunday, with an unusually excited air, our poor little gentleman produced a budget of printed circulars and the weekly subscription card, announcing a large sum—some hundreds of dollars—to be made up, to pay the expense of furnishing young Twankydillo, at London, with a certain number of yards of cat-gut to his expensive fiddle, and to continue the invaluable services of Signor Fanatico, who, at twenty guineas the quarter, writes home that the young gentleman is the prodigy of an age not simply unmusical, and, with eloquent tears in his eyes, GIORGIO urges our charity with the statement that a prize is to be given on Christmas to the largest contributor, who shall be further made honorable by a public presentation thereof. We succumb to this new attack. The last chance for little HORE vanishes. GIORGIO has his dollar; but he also has notice that his parents can stand this sort of thing no longer; that on Sunday next he must give up his books, and remain at home. The Gospel privileges of that particular shop are sold at too high a price for the children of the poor. And the young philosopher responds in all simplicity that it *does* seem as if the teachers did nothing but run in debt, and ask the scholars to get them out.

And it does seem so. Our boy has learned little or nothing, though a willing student, of his Bible or religion. He *has* secured new and profound ideas of financiering. That temple he resorts to appears to be occupied by the money-changers. His teachers have much of the suave benignity which distinguished Fagin in encouraging and rewarding his juvenile pickpockets; and in prosecuting their pecuniary perquisitions appear to lose sight of no art efficacious with childish minds as a means of eliciting the cash. Of the suckers of every parental tree they make suckers indeed. Perhaps I have no objection to being so adroitly depleted. Perhaps I may regard with patience the conversion of my children into vampires that steal the paternal life-blood. But I do object to being too poor to indulge such luxuries, and to seeing my HORE without her long-promised gown; and must, therefore, seek some market where God's word to children is sold at lower rates. Can you point me to such a one? LEGATUS PAUPERUM.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The annual performance of HANDEL's sublime Oratorio, the "Messiah," takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. The Harmonic Society will appear in its greatest force assisted by several eminent artists in the solo parts. No better entertainment can be found for the Christmas night.

HOPE CHAPEL.—"Our American Children" and the Holman Juvenile Vocal troupe give two of their entertainments to-day and this evening.

THE THEATRES.—Most of the theatrical establishments of this City open their doors in the afternoon as well as evening. Our country visitors are fortunate in having so favorable an opportunity of seeing some of the best approved and most popular pieces.

Special day entertainments are also provided at the Ethiopian establishments.

BANVARD'S PANORAMA.—This remarkable exhibition of mechanical skill combined with artistic truth, can be seen this afternoon and evening.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—This fine collection of paintings offers a rare treat to the public. A new painting has been added called the "Landing of the Atlantic Cable," painted by FLAGG.

CONCERT.—Mr. CARL BERGMANN's second grand classical Concert takes place to-morrow night at the City Assembly Rooms. The programme is thoroughly excellent—SCHUMANN's fourth Symphony being the feature.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES....Dec. 25.

LITERARY—A Tale: The Step-Husband—Saving Little—Wasting Much—Anecdotes of Ants—Club Friendship—Men of Literary Genius—Irish Wit—Poetry: By and By—Plain and Truthful Tests.

AGRICULTURAL MISCELLANY—Fattening Fowls—Useful Tables—Butter—Cider—Economical Hints, &c., &c.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Our Presidential Bumble—The Affair of the *Wanderer*—The Bank Trial at Philadelphia—President MONROE and His Doctrine—A Prosperous State—Who is President of Mexico?—Senator DOUGLAS at New-Orleans—The Transatlantic Telegraph.

CONGRESS—Summary of Proceedings for the Week.

RECORD OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK—Europe—Mexico—The Pacific Coast—Washington Matters—The United States and Canada—The City of New-York, &c.

A CAPTIVITY IN MEXICO—Narrative of J. M. ATHEA.

THE NICARAGUA EMIGRANTS—The Affair of the *Susan*.

PERSONAL GOSSIP—Movements of Notable Persons.

OBITUARY—Notices of persons recently deceased.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS—Short Items from all parts of the country.

COMMERCIAL NEWS—Movements of the Stock and Money Markets.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Markets.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers, by Mail or Express, at the following rates *per annum*:

One Copy	$2 00
Five Copies, to one address, for	$8 00
Ten Copies, to one address, for	$12 00
Twenty Copies, to one address, for	$20 00

Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing—Price FOUR CENTS.

Club Subscribers who wish their address written on their papers will be charged TWENTY CENTS extra.

Any person who may send us a Club Subscription of Twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy, *free*.

Additions may be made to the number of a Club, at any time, by the subscriber in whose name the Club stands, on the terms of the first remittance.

POSTAGE.—The postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, any part of the United States or Canada, is only 26 cents per annum, *if paid in advance*.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the
PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES,
Corner Spruce and Nassau sts.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New York.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Burbholf's Family Sewing Machines.—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—TIMES. OFFICE NO. 480 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 3241 Post-Office.

To Printers and Newspaper Publishers.
The subscribers offer for sale the following second-hand printing machines, all of which are in good order:
1 Four-cylinder Type-revolving Printing Machine.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 41x57.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 33x46.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
1 Single small cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x60.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 28x41.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 26x40.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
Several Hand-Presses, with steam inking machines.
Machine Card Presses.
1 Medium Adams Press, as good as new.
For prices, &c., apply to
R. HOE & CO.,
No. 31 Gold-st.
New-York.

A Sweet Breath and Pearl-White Teeth.—What's more disgusting than a bad breath? The subject is too delicate to be referred to by your best and most intimate associates. So refined gentlemen and beautiful ladies move in society with this annoying incubus sufficient to annihilate in an instant the most perfect and otherwise inviting charms. A single bottle of HARTLEY'S PRAIRIE FLOWER will at once render the breath sweet and the teeth white.
Wholesale and retail by BARNES & PARK, Park-row, also No. 331 Broadway, and by all druggists. Price 50 cents a bottle.

A Beautiful Holiday Present.
One of Grover & Baker's
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Price from $50 to $100,
Will prove a most acceptable present for a
MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

$50. $50.
Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Skates! Skates!! Skates!!
Over 100 varieties of English, American and German Skates, from 70 cents to $12 per pair, strapped.
At BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

Boys' Sleighs and Sleds, Nearly 50 Kinds varying in price from 15 cents to $20 each.
For sale at
BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

Skates! Skates!!
Over 100 varieties English, American and German Skates, from 70 cents to $12 per pair, strapped.
For sale at BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

For Holiday Presents.
THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES,
In Scarfs, Neck-Ties, Dressing Robes, Silk Umbrellas, &c., at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

Entirely Satisfactory Is the following, from the *Troy Daily Budget*:
"IMPORTANT TO ALL.—We published a day or two since an article copied from the NEW-YORK TIMES on 'Poisonous Hair Dyes,' in which several articles composed of nitrate of silver and sugar of lead were severely condemned. It is gratifying to us to be able to say that the celebrated Restorative, 'Heimstreet's Inimitable,' which has for the past fifteen years been manufactured, and in use, in our city, is no such poisonous compound. The formula for its preparation has been submitted to our best physicians and met with their approval. The proprietors (W. E. HAGAN & CO.) inform us that in no case has harm resulted from its use, and had we no corroborating testimony that such was the fact, we would accept their statement with perfect confidence. We, therefore, assure our readers, in the words of their advertisement, that 'it may be used as freely as water and with as much safety.' Rejoice, then, ye with gray hairs and bald heads, for the 'Inimitable' will restore the former to its original beauty, and cover the latter with luxuriant growth."
Price, 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
HEGEMAN & CO. retail it, and BARNES & PARK; CARY, HOWARD & SANGER; JAMES T. MAXWELL, and F. C. WELLS & CO. wholesale it.

A Word of warning.—There is nothing more despicable than stealing the reputation of a reliable article to impose upon the community an inferior and worthless one, and yet it is often done. Fifteen years ago, C. Heimstreet & Co. introduced a Hair Restorative, under the name of "Inimitable Hair Coloring." Its wonderful restorative properties made it immensely popular, and gray and bald heads were like to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the use of which was not only useless but absolutely injurious. The original preparation is a scientific combination, made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair-wash while all the imitations are made with water, making the hair harsh, dry and frizzy, requiring, after it dries, the use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the original Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorative, which is reliable.—*Troy Whig.* 50 cents a bottle.
Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
Hegeman & Co. retail it, and Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and Jas. T. Maxwell wholesale it.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

American Watches for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
APPLETON, TRACY & CO.'S
AMERICAN WATCHES.
A superb and appropriate gift for the Holidays.
Sold at retail by dealers generally, and wholesale by
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

Consumption.—DR. CHURCHILL'S DISCOVERY.—The only reliable and genuine preparation of the HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA and POTASH, is for sale at the Sole General Dépôt in the United States, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York, where Circulars can be obtained. Druggists supplied. Price, $2 per bottle, or three for Five Dollars.

Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne, or Hair Restorer, is warranted to restore gray hair and whiskers to their pristine color and beauty; it prevents baldness, by imparting a healthy tone to the scalp; where baldness exists, it speedily causes a new growth of beautiful hair. *It is not a dye*, and is perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 764 Chesnut st., Philadelphia.

A Splendid Stock of Boots and Shoes for All Classes.—CANTRELL has a heavy stock of ladies gaiters, gentlemen's dress and promenade boots, and boots and shoes for children, overshoes, &c., now in store, the prices of which are marked down so low that the excellent fabrics of his manufacture can be bought as cheap as inferior articles elsewhere. Call at No. 313 Broadway, and make your selections.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary—Corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. The utmost care in dispensing prescriptions and medicines, and the proprietor constantly in attendance. Every article warranted. Strictly pure fresh Swedish leeches.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL, 8th av. and 28th-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements ever all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Holiday Gifts.
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN will give satisfaction to the most fastidious penman. None use but to approve. All styles of pens, pencils, and hard-rubber goods for sale at No. 267 Broadway, opposite the Park.

Holiday Presents
at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653 Broadway.

Hats and Furs for the Holidays.
The *crême de la crême* of fashionable Hats and Furs is now offered for sale by the NEW HAT COMPANY of No. 148 Nassau-st., at prices that defy competition.

Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers, Soda and Wine Biscuit. Sold by all grocers. Received fresh every morning by the wholesale agents.
A. W. HYDE & CO.,
No. 180 Chambers-st.

Our Holiday Hat
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mrs. Jervis' Cold Candy—A fresh supply of this Favorite Remedy for Coughs.
For sale at the dépôt,
CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

See that your Grocer keeps Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers for the Holidays.
Wholesale agents, A. W. HYDE & CO.,
No. 180 Chambers-st.

Notice.—THREE SECOND-HAND
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York.

Buy Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers for the Holidays. Sold by all grocers.
Wholesale agents, A. W. HYDE & CO.,
No. 180 Chambers-st.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Metropathy in Diseases of Women.—H. HALSTED, M. D., has been induced to give treatment in New-York two days each week during Winter. His success in the cure of women's diseases is well known. He dispenses the use of caustic, with its poisonous effects, and all supports. His system of Motorpathy is based on philosophic principles. It gives vitality and force to the functionary powers of all the organs, and has been tested in the treatment of five thousand cases in riding and hospital practice. The cure is speedy and reliable. Those brought on beds even are soon enabled to walk. Over four hundred cases of spinal diseases have been cured by this method. Calls received at St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 to 3 and from 6 to 7 P. M., on Tuesday and Wednesday. He is other days at his Water-Cure, Round Hill, Northampton, Mass., which is open Winter and Summer for both sexes. Calls of inquiry and circulars gratis.

MARRIED.

MERCER—TEED.—In this City, on Christmas Eve, by the Rev. Wm. S. Mikels, Pastor of 16th-st. Baptist Church, Mr. GEORGE W. MERCER to Miss CYNTHIA A. TEED, all of this City.

BURDETT—SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. P. Newman, of the Bedford st. M. E. Church, Mr. PETER BURDETT, of Fort Lee, N. J., to Miss MARY ELEANOR, eldest daughter of George G. Smith, of this City.

FONTAINE—HERNANDEZ.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 23, by the Rev. G. McCloskey, at the bride's residence, Mr. CHAS. L. FONTAINE to Miss FRANCISCA M. HERNANDEZ, both of this City.

CORNELL—BRINLEY.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 22 by the Rev. Alexander Jones, D. D., CHARLES F. CORNELL, of New-York, to ALPH ELISABETH, daughter of Francis Brinley, Esq., of Perth Amboy.

CLARK—UNDERHILL.—At Hoboken, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. A. M. Mann, D. D., STEPHEN S CLARK to JULIA S. UNDERHILL.

HOLLAND—BROWNELL.—In Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, in Christ Church, Miss FRANCES J. BROWNELL, of that city, to THOMAS HOLLAND, of New-York, formerly of New-Orleans. The bride is the daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop Brownell. The ceremony was performed by the venerable prelate himself, assisted by the Right Rev. Bishop Williams, the Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, and the Rev. C. R Fisher.

DIED.

THORNE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 22, ANN MARIA, wife of Thomas W. Thorne, Sr., in the 65th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday, Dec. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 489 7th-av., corner of 40th-st. Carriages will be in waiting at St. Thomas' and St. Paul's Churches, at 2½ o'clock. Her remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery.

RANTOUL.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 24, WILLIAM, youngest son of James and Elizabeth Rantoul, aged 4 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 18 Bank-st., on Sunday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

PARKER.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 23, at his late residence, No. 133 East 36th-st., JOHN PARKER, aged 65 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 26th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., without further invitation.

ALLAIRE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 23, Mr. ANDREW B. ALLAIRE, aged 65 years.
The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, from the house of his son-in-law, D. D. Voorhees, No. 16 10th-st., the remains will be interred at New-Rochelle.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 24, GEORGE M. K. UNDERHILL, in the 52d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 140 Henry-st., on Monday, 27th inst., at 12 M.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 23, at No. 35 10th-st., ANNIE MADALEINE, only daughter of Samuel and Madeline GRÆVER Johnson, aged 1 year, 11 months and 24 days.

PRINDLE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 23, after a brief illness, CHARLES B. PRINDLE, aged 35 years, 6 months and 14 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 65 Nassau st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The active, past, and life members of the Brooklyn City Guard are hereby notified to meet at their armory, in citizen's dress, at 12½ o'clock, to proceed to the funeral.
R. V. W. THORNE, Jr., Captain.

WHEATON.—At Syracuse, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 17, Mrs. ELLEN B., wife of Charles A. Wheaton, and daughter of the late Victory Birdseye, of Pompey, N. Y., aged 43 years.

MCCALL.—At Wyoming, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 27, of congestion of the lungs, THEODORE, son of James McCall, of this City.

TOWNSEND.—In Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y., on Friday afternoon, Dec. 24, SYLVANUS SMITH TOWNSEND, in the 84th year of his age.

WATCHES. GOLD WATCHES.
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
A VERY LARGE AND SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE MOST
CELEBRATED MAKERS.
For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer,
No. 415 Broadway.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
offer the balance of their stock of
FANCY FURS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY,
and at closing-out prices,
to make room for their stock of
STRAW GOODS,
to which they invite the attention of Jobbers.
NO. 45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CHILSON'S' NEW CONE FURNACE,
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.
This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale low by G. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
by the finest
London and Geneva Workmen,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES
Cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white.
For sale at all the Rubber Stores, and at
No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

THE REALLY MAGICAL EFFECT OF DR. SCHONECKER'S ORIENTAL BEAUTIFIER for the Complexion to be tried gratis. See advertising columns inside.

DAVID RAIT,
NO. 405 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
REPRESENTING D. G. PEACOCK, LONDON,
FINE LONDON WATCHES,
Accurately adjusted, not influenced by climate, and
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY.
DIAMOND RINGS, LAVA SETS,
DIAMOND CROSSES, CORAL SETS,
DIAMOND BRACELETS, MOSAIC SETS,
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, CHAIN BRACELETS.
SOLID GOLD CHAINS,
GOLD THIMBLES,
NECK CHAINS,
GOLD CARD CASES,
SILVER CARD CASES,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW
RETAIL PRICES.

HUNGARIAN WINES.
The subscribers call the attention of customers and the trade to these delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards. The celebrated Muscatel at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards, for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne (preferred to the French) $12. Sample boxes, $5—containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.
FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 170 Water-st.

GAS-FIXTURES.
No. 707 BROADWAY.
I have now for sale a splendid and varied assortment of CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, PORTABLE STANDS and SHADES, and all other kinds of Gas-Fixtures at very reduced prices.
All articles from this establishment warranted to give satisfaction. STEPHEN PHILBIN.

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT.
LADIES' SCISSORS AND FAMILY SHEARS,
WITH SILVER-PLATED HANDLES.
Manufactured only by WENDT & SEYMOUR,
No. 52 Beekman-st., near Gold.
For sale by all the Hardware and Fancy Goods Stores.

ORIENTAL GYMNASIUM.—NO. 43 BAYARD-st., north side, a little west of the Bowery.
REFERENCES.—E. T. Hiscox, D. D., the Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Aug. A. Wood, D. D., John M. Krebs, D. D., John W. Corson, M. D., the Rev. A. K. Nott, Joseph Hoxie, Esq., Prof. D. C. Van Norman, Thos. Armitage, D. D., the Rev. C. J. Jones, the Rev. S. T. Aldrich, Wm. D. Mangam, Esq., J. R. Bigelow, M. D., E. B. Belden, M. D.
This Institution is now open for the reception of pupils, its object being the cultivation of the physical powers. Its membership is select, its course of instruction thorough and systematic, and its ventilation and apparatus perfect. Visitors welcomed every day from 4 to 10 P. M., except Wednesday, which is set apart for the reception of lady visitors.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the Afternoon Class or Boys. FERGUSON & OVERTON, Proprietors.

BARTLETT'S PATENT NOVELTY $5 SEWING MACHINES.—The ORIGINAL and only PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5. Agencies are being established. Will open for retail soon—due notice given. All persons are cautioned against purchasing or using Sewing Machines in which the needle sews from beneath the table, which infringes the patent issued May 14, 1850, and Aug. 17 and 24, 1858, secured in the "Novelty $5 Sewing Machines," as all who make, use, or sell such will be dealt with to the full extent of the United States laws. JOSEPH W. BARTLETT, Patentee; and Licensee under S. C. BLOODGETT'S Patent, reissued Oct. 12, 1858.

AMERICA VS. FRANCE.—WHY SHOULD not our fine Ohio Catawba grapes make as good brandy as what we get from France? PIKE'S CATAWBA BRANDY is a pure grape Brandy, and any one who wishes to test this question is requested to call and taste it, at the New-York Agents', F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., where a single (sample) bottle will be sold until Jan. 1.

PHI KAPPA SIGMA.—THE REGULAR CONvention of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity will be held in the City of Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28. Orator, Samuel Dickson, LL. D., of the Alpha Chapter. Poet, Wm. Baillie Ritter, S. T. D., of the Eta Chapter.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.
SECOND EDITION NOW READY, OF
NOTES FROM PLYMOUTH PULPIT.
A Collection of
MEMORABLE PASSAGES
From the Discourses of
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Together with a sketch of Mr. Beecher, and the
PLYMOUTH LECTURE ROOM.
One neat 12mo. Price $1.
Also, new editions ready of
BEECHER'S STAR PAPERS. 12mo, $1 25.
The same in Turkey morocco, $3.
BEECHER'S LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN. 12mo, 75 cents.
IN PRESS.
SERMONS TO MY PEOPLE. By H. W. BEECHER.
A new volume of STAR PAPERS (Religious.) By same.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.
And for sale by all booksellers.

YES! YES! YES!
THE NEW FRENCH MONTHLY
FLEUR DE LIS
IS OUT FOR JANUARY.
It is the favorite school reader, and designed for all who wish to make or keep themselves familiar with the French tongue. 15 cents a number; $1 50 a year. Sold by all periodical dealers. Specimens mailed free for 15 cents. H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 348 Broadway, N. Y.

MAGNIFICENT BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, dressing cases, work-boxes, portfolios, pocket-books, porte monnaies, and lots of other goods adapted to the Holidays, at the new Bookstore, No. 523 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
THATCHER & HUTCHINSON.

MATTHEW CARABY.
A Narrative of his Adventures among Friends and Strangers, in Country and Town. By BENAULT. 475 pp. 12mo. Price $1 25.
From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.
Romances have become so flat, so commonplace, so unendurable, that when we are charmed by such a contentious and original work as this, in which the head and heart have equal play, and it is difficult to say which has the mastery, we only regret that all the book-reading world cannot enjoy the delight such a volume supplies. Who Benauly is, we do not know, and we do not care, for long ago we learned to forget the names of ten or twenty thousand authors, and settled down into the practical mood of remembering what is useful and good. We can never forget Benauly or his book, for he has tempted us to read his romance, which he calls a narrative, and we have done so with our eyes wide open. From the account of the storm to the finding of the ring of "Alexander and Martha," letting the dull daylight of a dreary, drizzling, rainy morning break in upon our pleasant night labor, as we closed the book—a book not stretched out by a lumbering, plodding style, as if the author were a peddler going over a muddy corduroy road, but a fine skater, making the most of his time, and spiritedly whirling on his course, jumping over obstacles, and making his track clear and well defined in the pure surface of the crispy, sparkling ice. The author writes as if he had some compassion for the book-reading world, and had learned to realize that there are a few things in this world requiring attention more than the empty, prolonged romances which, like the leaves of Autumn, are sent rustling by us on every sidewalk. He writes as the world to-day. There is a motion in his style that serves his purpose and seizes our attention; and then his story is full of wisdom and sense about this working-day world of ours—this great humming hemisphere, in which we fill up the grand masquerade, till the festival of life is over, and we give an account of the part we have played in it. We will not tell the story of Benauly, but leave it to each reader, who may depend upon a narrative of sterling incidents, which he can appreciate.
MASON BROTHERS, Publishers,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.

GOODRICH'S WOMEN OF BEAUTY AND HEROISM	Most superbly bound in Turkey, full gilt or Antique. Illustrated with 19 Steel Portraits. Price $12 50.
AND GOODRICH'S COURT OF NAPOLEON.	Magnificently bound in Turkey, full gilt or Antique. A new edition, with 16 Steel Portraits. Price $12 50.
HUNT'S LIVES OF AMERICAN MERCHANTS.	Two elegant octavo vols., with nineteen Steel Portraits. Turkey morocco. Price $12; half Antique, $8.
RANDALL'S LIFE AND WORKS OF JEFFERSON.	Twelve handsome volumes, with illustrations, bound in half-calf Antique, $43 50; Library Style, $36.

Also,
ADDISON'S WORKS, Six vols.
GOLDSMITH'S WORKS, Four vols.
FIELDING'S WORKS, Four vols.
SMOLLETT'S WORKS, Six vols.
STERNE'S WORKS, Two vols.
DEAN SWIFT'S WORKS, Six vols.
BOSWELL'S JOHNSON, Four vols.
JOHNSON'S WORKS, Two vols.
DEFOE'S WORKS. Two vols.
LAMB'S WORKS, Five vols.
HAZLITT'S WORKS, Five vols.
LEIGH HUNT'S WORKS, Four vols.
The Celebrated British Classics put up in two neat cases. Price in one-half calf, gilt or Antique, $112 50; in Library Style, $75; in cloth, $62 50.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.

HISTORY OF RHODE ISLAND.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
HISTORY
OF THE
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
AND
PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
By
SAMUEL GREENE ARNOLD.
Vol. I.
1636—1700.
1 Vol., 8vo. 574 pages. $2 50.
Extract from the Preface.
The work, of which the first volume is now presented, is the result of many years' labor. To trace the rise and progress of a State, the offspring of ideas that were novel and startling, even amid the philosophical speculations of the Seventeenth Century; whose birth was a protest against human infancy was a struggle with, and whose maturity was a triumph over, the retrograde tendency of established Puritanism; a State that was the second-born of persecution, whose founders had been doubly tried in the purifying fire: a State which, more than any other, has exerted, by the weight of its example, an influence to shape the political ideas of the present day, whose moral power has been in the inverse ratio with its material importance; of which an eminent historian of the United States has said that, had its territory "corresponded to the importance and singularity of the principles of its early existence, the world would have been filled with wonder at the phenomena of its history" is a task not to be lightly attempted or hastily performed.

FOR MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
A SUITABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
THE
LIVES OF AMERICAN MERCHANTS,
By FREEMAN HUNT, A. M., late editor of the "Merchants' Magazine," with nineteen steel portraits.
Two volumes, 8vo., bound in cloth.....$5
The same—bound in library sheep.....6
The same—bound in half-calf or half-antique.....8
The same—bound in Turkey, gilt.....12
Mr. HUNT, the editor of this valuable book, was for several years gathering the material for this important addition to the sterling literature of the country. It contains, among others, well-written biographies of Thomas H. Perkins, Thomas P. Cope, Peter C. Brooks, James G. King, Stephen Girard, Matthew Carey, Jonathan Goodhue, Gideon Lee, Walter R Jones, Samuel Appleton, Asa Clapp, John J. Astor, Amos and Abbott Lawrence, Judah Touro, Stephen Allen, Henry Laurens, Robert Morris, John Hancock, Harry R. W. Hill, and other prominent merchants, by such biographers as Edward Everett, Joseph R. Chandler, Charles King, the Rev. Dr. Berrian, the Rev. Dr. Blake, Nathan Appleton, Josiah Quincy, G. S. Hilliard, the Rev. E. Peabody, Alexander Walker, etc.
DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.,
And for sale by the principal booksellers.

RARE LONDON BOOKS.
The subscriber is now landing, ex ship *James R. Keeler*, from London, a large assortment of London Books, some of them very rare and valuable, which he offers for sale at very low prices. Also, many fine illustrated works, suitable for the Holidays.
The lowest cash prices are marked on the first volume of each set.
Priced Catalogues of the same will be issued shortly, and sent to any address, gratis on application.
T. W. REEVE,
Importer of Books, No. 138 Fulton-st., up stairs,
Between Nassau and Broadway.

EVANS & CO.
Have opened the largest stock of fine Books ever before offered at retail. With every book, at the time of sale, is delivered some rare, elegant or useful present, without extra cost. Behold this novelty—All books sold as low as can be obtained elsewhere, and in many instances at a great discount.
Remember—WITH EVERY BOOK
A GIFT
worth from 50c. to $100.
EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, New-York.
Catalogues mailed free, on application, to all parts of the world.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
G
I
F
T
S

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH, DEVOTED TO Spiritual and Social Reform, this week is exceedingly interesting. May be had at all the periodical depots. Price 5 cents, or $3 per year. Articles: "Spiritual Equanimity Disturbed." "Authority, Morality, and Sociology." "Spiritual Conference

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway,
TENTH WEEK
and
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
which has achieved a greater success than any piece ever produced in New-York, having been performed for
NINE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS,
during which time it has been witnessed by more than
NINETY THOUSAND PEOPLE.

In consequence of this immense success, the management deem it simply necessary to announce it for
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard....Jefferson Lieut. Vernon.....Levick
Lord Dundreary....Sothern Florence.Miss Laura Keene
Georgiana.....Burnett Augusta.....Effie Germon
Abel Murcott.....Couldock Georgiana.....Mrs. Sothern
Jemima.....Peters Mary Meredith.Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
The Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. THOMAS BAKER, will perform for the first time a new Comic Polka, entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN: Or, THE SNEEZING POLKA.
Together with a variety of Brilliant Operatic Selections.
To conclude with the celebrated farce,
A CAPTAIN'S NOT A MISS.
Emily.....Miss Marion McCarthy
Supported by Messrs. Burnett, McDouall, Levick, Peters, Brown, and Misses Flynn and Couldock.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, at 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NOTICE.
In order to afford ladies and children an opportunity of witnessing
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
the Management would respectfully announce
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
of this successful comedy on
CHRISTMAS DAY,
SATURDAY, Dec. 25, 1858,
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Box book now open for the afternoon performance.
The management would respectfully announce, in aid of the
MOUNT VERNON FUND ASSOCIATION,
a grand afternoon performance of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, 1858.
The accomplished and versatile comedienne,
MISS LAURA KEENE,
is engaged, and will appear on Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
In consequence of many Ladies and Children, unaccompanied by gentlemen, having as yet been unable to obtain an opportunity of witnessing the performance of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
This highly successful comedy will be presented for their accommodation on
CHRISTMAS DAY,
SATURDAY, Dec. 25, 1858.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock precisely.
Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
MERRY CHRISTMAS!
Dec. 25, 1858.
Grand combination of
CHOICE HOLIDAY FESTIVITIES!
embracing a series of delightful
PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR,
almost, during the entire
MORNING, NOON and EVENING!
of the most
FASCINATING, ELEGANT AND DIVERTING
description, including
THE ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE
of upward of
TWENTY JUVENILE ARTISTES,
in novel and laugh-provoking
COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
CUPID AND HARLEQUIN!!!
with the INFANT ALICE as Cupid, and LA PETITE EMELINE as Pierrot.
LA FETE DANSANTE!
embracing a double Fling and Gallop, a Comic Jig, a Medley Brilliante, El Olla, Polka, &c.
THE BIRTH DAY
Paulina by the Infant ALICE; and Babu by La Petite EMELINE. The
WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS
will appear in the operetta of
JENNY JONES.
The farce of
A DAY AFTER THE FAIR,
with Master FRED in six distinct characters.
The operetta of the ALPINE MAID;
and a variety of Songs, &c., for full details of which see the small bills of the day.
The beautiful AQUARIA, with their Living World of Curiosities; the HAPPY FAMILY, and LIVING SERPENT, &c., &c., all to be seen without any extra charge to Museum visitors.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH,
BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25, 1858.
The usual annual performance of this sublimest of Handel's oratorios will be given as above, by the HARMONIC SOCIETY, on the same scale of grandeur which characterized its production last season.
The Orchestra and Chorus will number together over three hundred performers.
Solos sustained by the following eminent artists:
Miss M. S. BRAINERD,
Mrs. H. WESTERVELT,
Miss LIZZIE COLEMAN,
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and
Mr. PHILIP MAYER.
Conductor—GEO. F. BRISTOW.
Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the house.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra, to be had at the office at the Academy.

BOWERY THEATRE.
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON.
Commencing at 2 o'clock,
With the beautiful domestic drama of the
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.
Children.....Miss Gourley and Miss Marie
After which the grand comic pantomime of
ASPHODEL, OR THE MAGIC PEN.
Concluding with the first act of the drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
With the beautiful *Ledger* story drama of
THE LOST TREASURE.
To be succeeded by
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
After which,
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
To conclude with
THE PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 25,
Doors.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
as a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 25,
The entertainment to commence with a Drama entitled
ALARIC: Or, THE TYRANT'S VAULT.
To be followed by the
TWO BUZZARDS.
After which the drama of
JOAN OF ARC.
To conclude with FOUR LOVERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
HANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT TROUPE OF ARTISTS.
Clowns.....Sam Lathrop and Tony Pastor
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 25.
Afternoon performance to conclude with the CLOWN IN THE BARBER SHOP.
Evening, conclude with THE MONKEY OF BRAZIL.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
By C. H. FOX, FRANK BROWER, C. WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, E. WARDEN, and the entire company.
With the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
☞ On CHRISTMAS DAY,
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION,
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at 599 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. Open from 9 o'clock M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

THE GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS
OVER ONE HUNDRED MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS
At the Dusseldorf Gallery. Also, a new painting by Flagg, entitled,
THE LANDING OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents.
Open day and evening, including Christmas, No. 548 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS, CHRISTMAS, CHRISTMAS.
The most elegant and entertaining place of resort for the Holidays is the Dusseldorf Gallery. Magnificent Paintings from Dusseldorf; also, the new picture of the Landing of the Atlantic Cable. Open day and evening, at No. 548 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

HOLIDAY WEEK! DUSSELDORF GALLERY!!
Open day and evening on Christmas. Flagg's new picture "The Landing of the Atlantic Cable," and over One Hundred Superb Dusseldorf Pictures.
Admission 25 cents. No. 548 Broadway.

FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—DON'T FORGET the extra afternoon performance THIS DAY at WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Broadway, near Prince-st., at 2½ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH
BY THE
HARMONIC SOCIETY,
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, 1858.
It has become a standing rule of this Society to perform this, the most sublime of Handel's Oratorios,
EVERY CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
In selecting the Solos for this performance, it has been the aim of the Committee to procure those whose voices and style are adapted to the interpretation of Oratorio music. For the Soprano, therefore, we take great pleasure in announcing
MISS M. S. BRAINERD,
Whose pure, rich and full soprano voice and faultless style have rendered her performance of this part of the Oratorio unrivaled by any artist in this country. For the Contralto part the Society have engaged
MRS. H. WESTERVELT,
Whose performance in the Oratorio of Elijah last season gave such universal satisfaction, and who, as a Contralto, will compare favorably with any artist who has appeared before the public for many years. The Tenor part will be sustained by
MR. GEO. SIMPSON,
whose beautiful voice and unaffected style, combined with a rare artistic finish, has rendered him so popular that his name as an oratorio singer among the musical public has become as familiar as household words.
The bass part has been intrusted to
MR. PHILIP MAYER,
an artist who has been so long and favorably known to the New-York public that his name is a guarantee that the part will be ably and efficiently rendered.
THE ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS
will number together over
THREE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
under the direction of
MR. GEO. F. BRISTOW,
who, having devoted his energies for many years to this school of music, has perhaps no equal as a conductor of oratorio on this side of the Atlantic.
Tickets to all parts of the house 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, to be had at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, and at the office of the Academy.

GRAND CONCERT
OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
In aid of the Funds for the German Hospital,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 30, 1858,
This Concert will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
which has been very kindly tendered by Mr. Ullman, free of charge. Also, the following distinguished artists and Societies have volunteered their valuable services for this occasion:
Mme. CARADORI,
Mme. ZIMMERMAN,
CARL FORMES,
L. SCHREIBER,
E. MOLLENHAURR.
The Choral Societies, Sangerbund, (consisting of 300 members,) Arion and Harmonia.
GRAND ORCHESTRA
of eighty of the first artists of New-York.
CONDUCTORS,
CARL BERGMANN, E. KRUGER, W. SORGE.
Price of admission $2.
Tickets for sale at the following places:
Messrs. SCARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.
BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.
FITH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
WESTERMAN, corner of Duane-st. and Broadway.
L. SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st.
EMIL SEITZ, No. 413 Broadway.
KNODLER, (Goupil's,) No. 366 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN, No. 763 Broadway.
PAUL BERNHARD, No. 67 Chatham-st.,
AND AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

GREAT CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL
BY
OUR AMERICAN CHILDREN,
THE
HOLMAN TROUPE.
The most wonderful juvenile vocalists in the world.
Great choral festival by the pupils of Mrs. HOLMAN, at the Hose Chapel, TO-NIGHT, Dec. 25. Cards of admission, 25 cents. Afternoon concert for children, at 3 o'clock. Admittance, 12 cents.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—CARL BERGMAN'S Second Grand Concert, SUNDAY, Dec. 26.—Sanfonie in D mol, Robert Schuman; Overture, Tannhauser, Wagner; Concert overture, Reitz, Mad. Caradorie; Aria, Freischutz, Weber, and a German song; Piano-forte Solo, Hummel; Chorus, Fidelio and Rienzi, first time, Wagner; Arion Feutonia.

WILLIAM W. SWAYNE—NO. 210 FULTON-st, Brooklyn, being anxious to accommodate multitudes of his friends who were unable to gain admission on Friday, will keep open till 12 M. on Saturday, (Christmas day,) Dec. 25.

LECTURES.

IK. MARVEL,
DONALD G. MITCHELL, ESQ.,
will lecture before the Gillette Young Men's Association, at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Money Spending*. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at Wm. Hall & Son's music store, No. 239 Broadway; George Sibell, stationer, No. 20 Wall-st.; C. Scribner's bookstore, No. 124 Grand-st.; A. D. F. Randolph's bookstore, No. 683 Broadway; T. T. Green, druggist, corner 14th-st. and Broadway; A. M. Conklin, druggist, corner 34th-st. and Broadway, and at the door. THOMAS R. REDWAY, P. S. TAGGART, PETER A. LEONARD, GEO. R. DURFEE, JAMES SANDFORD, LORIN CLARK, Lecture Committee.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The fourth lecture in the course will be delivered in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, by GEO. WM. CURTIS. Subject—*Sir Philip Sydney, the Gentleman*. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents—can be had at the door. The next lecture in the course will be delivered by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, the blind preacher, (formerly Chaplain to the House of Representatives,)—Subject—*Aaron Burr*—on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.

WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION LECTURES.—THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER, Esq., will lecture on *The Influence of the Useful Arts upon Society*, at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1858. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the *Irish News* Office, of G. Chase, No. 8 Cooper Institute, and at the principal bookstores.

LECTURE ROOM TO LET—FOR LECTURES OR CONCERTS.—A pleasant room, with 300 seats, No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st. Rent, $5 per evening. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.
DRILL-ROOM TO LET—No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st., 80 feet by 20. Rent, $3 per evening. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.

FAIRS.

GRAND FAIR
AT
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Now Open
AND DURING THE WEEK,
With an elegant stock suitable for holiday presents. Proceeds for Aged and Infirm Institution, West 42d-st. Admission 25 cents, season tickets $1. Can be obtained at the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 200 Mulbery-st.; Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store, corner Broadway and Park-place; C. C. Leigh's China Store, No. 561 Broadway; M. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway; S. Raynor's Book Store, No. 76 Bowery; J. L. Van Buskirk, No. 377 Greenwich-st., and at the door.
ROBERTSON'S PROMENADE BAND
Is engaged for the evening.

GREAT FAIR CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION.
No. 620 Broadway,
Next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.
Music by Robertson's popular Band.
GRAND ILLUMINATION.
Splendid display of beautiful goods, valuable inventions, paintings, panorama, &c.
Admittance 25 cents. Children half price.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 629 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Methodist Church will hold a Fair at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 28, 29, 30 and 31, for the sale of a variety of useful and fancy articles. Music each evening by Dodworth; also, on Wednesday evening, by an amateur Glee Club. Lecture on Thursday evening by Dr. C. A. Marion, on *Fair, Fairs and the Fair*. Tickets 15 cents, to be had at the door.

A FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT Society of the Memorial Church will be held in the store No. 751 Broadway, near 8th-st., commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 20, and to continue during the week.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMIES.
Halsey Buildings, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Metropolitan Hall, No. 71 Newark-av., Jersey City.
Commencement of the second quarter; new classes are now forming. Mondays and Thursdays in Jersey City; Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn. Soirées at the Brooklyn Academy every Wednesday evening.

A. PODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A SMALL GOLD BRACELET, COMPOSED of numerous links, each set with small turquoise stones, supposed to have been dropped in Canal-st., or in an 8th-st. omnibus, between Canal-st. and St. Mark's-place. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with L. A. HENDRICK, at the *Times* Office.

LOST—A VALUABLE SEAL RING, BLOODSTONE, with a doubleheaded eagle cut on it. If left at DANIEL DANA'S Church Bookstore, No. 681 Broadway, a suitable reward will be given.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.—ON RETAIL FOR THE HOLIDAYS—
A field of operations for Ladies of
TASTE AND REFINEMENT, AT
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

A PANORAMA OF TRUTHFUL FLOWERS, full of apparent life and originality, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS, WITH OR WITHOUT VAILS, are of distinguished merit, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,

COIFFURES—COMMENCING AT THE LOW figure of $2 each, deserve much favor, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS are all in the superlative, and the Ostrich Head-dress, With Pearls and Gold Beads intermingled, Is a very pretty production, At $1 50 each, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

CACHEPEIGNS—COMMENCING AT $1 50 EACH. Fancy Hair Pins, Ornamental Combs, And Head Ornaments, it is whispered, Are beyond all praise, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

THE CELEBRATED WHITBY JET, IN BRACELETS, BROOCHES and CHATELAINES plain or richly set in gold, are of artistic finish, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

PARIS CAMBRAY, VERY BEAUTIFUL in quality, in 8-4 and 12-4 wide, for VAILS and DRESSES.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OPERA FANS, AND MANY OTHER OBJECTS of appreciation for the Toilet; in fact, we must not omit to chronicle our BRUSHES and PERFUMERY now so much in the ascendant.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
HANDSOME AND CHEAP.

Silver-plated tea-sets, 6 pieces	$19 50
Silver-plated tea-kettles	9 50
Silver-plated cake baskets	5 00
Silver-plated castors, 6 cut bottles	4 50
Silver-plated table spoons, the dozen	3 50
Silver-plated table forks, the dozen	3 75

ALSO,
An immense variety of
BRONZE FIGURES,
BRONZE CLOCKS,
PARIAN FIGURES,
CHINA VASES, &c., &c.
At a very small advance on their cost price,
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE, AND PAPER HOUSES.
The neatest, cheapest and most pleasing Holiday Gifts for little Girls to be found anywhere are the PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE and PAPER HOUSES manufactured by the subscribers.
They consist of twelve numbers of Paper Dolls, (two of them just out) Two numbers of Paper Furniture, one for the Bedroom and one for the Parlor, and three different styles of Paper Houses.
These houses are something quite new, and are really very elegant. One of them is two stories high, and one of them is printed to represent brick sides and brick chimney.
The rooms are beautifully carpeted and furnished, and a more pleasing effect for a child cannot be produced than by one of these houses, provided with a set of Furniture and some of the Dolls dressed and standing in the rooms of the house.
CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOLIDAY CARD,
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
A large and well-assorted stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS
of every grade. Splendid sets (complete) from $10 to $20. Misses', Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps of the most fashionable patterns. Gents' Hats and Caps of every style and quality. The Holiday Hat is a superb article, and recommends itself to every person of taste.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
Plated Urns, Tea Sets, Cordial Stands, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Baskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c.
FINE PLATED ON STEEL TABLE CUTLERY,
Manufactured and for sale by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY,
Office and Sample Room
No. 22 John-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Appropriate Holiday Presents at No 297 Broadway. A splendid assortment of neat and safe Pistols, Revolvers, weighing only 10 ounces each; Cannons, Pocket Knives, single and double Guns, Rifles, &c., &c., of the best quality. B. J. HART & BROS., No. 297 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GIFTS—HOLIDAY GIFTS.—VALENCIENNES and MEDALLION SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS, in new shapes and designs, very rich and cheap.
POINT D'LAIGUILLE, POINT APPLIQUE, and HONITON SETS, COLLARS, and HANDKERCHIEFS,
Twenty-five per cent. under regular prices.
BLACK THREAD and FRENCH COLLARS, VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBES, and CROWNS;
REAL CHANTILLY THREAD WRISTLETS, entirely new, and very handsome; all very appropriate for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

PAUL S. BROWN'S BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st., opposite the Bible House, invites the ladies of New-York to call and examine his beautiful assortment of cakes and pyramids for the holidays; family cakes baked, iced, and ornamented to order—and supplied daily with pure and wholesome bread and rolls—please leave your orders early; punctually attended to.

CAKES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—THOMAS TURNER, Baker, at No. 5 Carmine-st., corner of 6th-av., near Bleecker-st., would announce to his friends that he is making extensive preparations for the approaching holidays. Cakes of every description, ornamental and substantial. Send in your orders early.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—H. W. HUNTER, Optician, No. 169 William-st., has on hand a fine assortment of Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Drawing Instruments, &c., &c., at reduced prices.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—ALL KINDS FINE STATIONERY articles, Diaries for 1859, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

From time immemorial, ladies of the highest rank, Empresses and Queens have caused nature to be explored by the most learned and skillful, to find a preparation which would immediately improve and beautify the complexion. The qualities so long sought for are found in the wonderful discovery by Dr. SCHONECKER of the
ORIENTAL BEAUTIFIER.
It imparts to the skin, instantaneously, that whiteness, softness and velvety appearance which are seldom met with in adults, and peculiar alone to the young and healthy, and yet so
PERFECTLY NATURAL
that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its presence.
It removes freckles, redness, roughness and all impurities of the skin. It also exhales a delightful fragrance, and is
UNEQUALED AS A PERFUME.
It is guaranteed to be free from all ingredients injurious to the skin. In each caisson of the Beautifier is included a FLACON OF COULEUR DE ROSE D'ORIENTAL,
THE RAREST PREPARATION EXTANT,
which, when used in connection with the Beautifier, produces a really magical effect.
The Beautifier was originally prepared for the Courts and Nobility of Europe, by the learned Dr. Schonecker, and the proprietor has been induced to establish an agency in the United States, at the especial request of American ladies who have used it abroad.
Price $1 per Caisson. For sale in all the principal drug and fancy stores in New-York and adjoining cities.
We also offer to send it, upon receipt of $1 25,
TO ANY PART OF THE UNION.
As those who have not visited Europe may think it ONE OF THE HUMBUGS OF THE DAY, we wish to PROVE AT ONCE THAT THIS IS NOT THE CASE. Therefore, we have employed in our establishment, and, also, at LAIRD'S, No. 439 Broadway, lady Hair-Dressers, *au fait* in all the refinements and secrets of *toilete* in Europe, where it may be
TRIED GRATIS.
Address, General Dépôt of Dr. Schonecker's Oriental Beautifier, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.—JUST opened a large assortment of the latest patterns of Gas Fixtures, comprising chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c. Also new styles of metal and paper shades, very rich, with protectors. Purchasers are invited to call before purchasing and examine stock and inquire prices. Gas fitting in all its branches. All work done in the best manner and warranted. Gas meters protected from frost. WM. SHEPARD, practical gas fitter, No. 85 6th-av., above Waverley-place.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three connecting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWRIE, Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONsignment! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PREACHING AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Rev. EDWARD T. HISCOX, D. D., will preach at the National Theater, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 26. Doors open at 7; services commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Contributions are solicited from the benevolent, to aid in sustaining the IVth Ward Mission School, and also in defraying the expenses of the Sabbath evening religious services now being held in the National Theatre. Such contributions can be deposited in the box at the entrance of the Theatre, or placed in the hands of either W. D. Mangum, Esq. No. 92 Broad-st., George Sibell, Esq., No. 20 Wall-st., T. F. Zeibley, Esq., No. 13 Spruce-st., or R. E. Peterson, Esq., No. 144 Bowery.

EAST FORTIETH-STREET.—THE REV. R. W. DICKINSON, is expected to preach at the Hall No. 132, near the 3d-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the anniversary exercises of the Sunday School will be held there. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. M. STEVENSON, D. D.; by J. W. BENEDICT, Esq., and by Dr. BLEECKER. The singing will be conducted by Mr. H. WATERS. The regular hours for Sabbath worship are 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rev. S. W. BAILEY. The Sunday-School meets at 10 A. M. and at 2 P. M.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE FOURTH ANNIVERsary of the Juvenile Missionary Association, of Sabbath School No. 146, will be held in the First-st. Presbyterian Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 26. Addresses may be expected from M. S. HUTTON, D. D., the Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW and RALPH WELLS, Esq. The Rev. R. R. THOMPSON, of the First-st. Church, will preside. Singing by the children. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—THE 45th Anniversary of Sunday School No. 14, attached to the South Dutch Church, (the Rev. Dr. MACAULEY's,) will be celebrated in the Church corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON. An address will be delivered by the Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER. Hymns appropriate to the occasion will be sung by the children. A collection will be taken. Exercises to begin at 3 o'clock.

AT THE REQUEST OF SEVERAL ROMAN Catholics, the question, *Are the Holy Scriptures without Traditions and without the Church able to make wise unto Salvation*, will be considered, and objections answered, in Spring-street Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.
P. MACMENAMY, D.D.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF SABBATH-SCHOOL No. 94, connected with the Stanton-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st., will be held on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 26, at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, D. D.; Mr. R. G. Pardee, of New-York; and Mr. E. C. WILDER, of Chicago. All interested in Sabbath-Schools are invited to attend.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH.—ELDER W. SANGARE, of Cincinnati, Ohio, will preach at the Hall No. 207 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Subject in the morning—*The Restoration of the Napoleon Dynasty a political sign that the day of the Lord is at hand*. Afternoon—*The Law of Christian Holiness*. The public are invited. Seats free.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH SOCIAL GATHERING.—A social religious service will be held on CHRISTMAS MORNING, in the Cooper Institute, No. 23, when the Rev. SAMUEL BESWICK will preside. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Wise Men at Bethlehem, and the Shepherd's Watching their Flock by Night*.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL OF THE CENTRAL M. E. Church, 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., will hold their Second Anniversary on CHRISTMAS EVENING, commencing at 6½ o'clock precisely. The exercises will consist of singing and dialogues by the scholars, an address by the Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., and distribution of Christmas presents.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by the Rev. JAMES LITTLE, (brother to the late John Little,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Annunciation of the Saviour's Birth*. And at 3 P. M.; subject—*Prophecies relating to the Literal Return of the Jews*. Seats free. Bible class at 2 P. M.

THE XVITH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNday School Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st.—Dr. WOOD'S—will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by the Rev. B. W. CHILDLAW, Sunday School Missionary, and the Rev. Mr. BURNS. Singing by the children.

CHRISTMAS DAY FESTIVAL AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—In consequence of the dangerous illness (inflammation of the brain) of one of the children of the Superintendent, it has been deemed advisable to postpone the usual festivities of Christmas day.

ORCHARD-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH —The Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Divine Revelations*. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Hades or Hell in the New Testament*. The rich man and Lazarus all are invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—THE Rev. D. J. PATTERSON will preach, TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited. Sabbath School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHANS' Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York will be celebrated in Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, when a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. HIGBEE and a collection made for the Institution.

A CHRISTMAS FEAST.—COME, AND WELCOME!—A feast of fat things, and wines on the lees, is spread upon the table of God, in Mount Zion. Prophetic preaching by His messenger, TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ P. M., in Room No. 23 Cooper Institute. Seats free.

DECLARATION OF WAR.—NO PEACE with Satan's spiritual police, that is, the clergy. (2 Cor. xi., 13-15.) till their impostures are destroyed. Head-quarters, No. 187 Bowery. Bible exposition EVERY SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. All truth-seekers welcome. No collection.

SKETCHES OF E. COOLEY.—THE FIFTH DISCourse of this series will be delivered by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, in the floating church of the Holy Comforter, foot of Laight-st., North River, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 26th inst. Subject—*The Serpent and the Transgression*. Hours of series 10½ A. M. and

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.—AT BETRINGER & TOWNSEND'S old stand, under Barnum's Museum, No. 222 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 27, and following days, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF BOOKSELLER'S STOCK.

Comprising a great collection of popular standard works, by the best English and American authors, Irving, Cooper, Prescott, Wester, Bryant, Longfellow, Simms, Bulwer, Thackeray, Dickens, Macaulay, Byron, Goldsmith, &c., &c., in a variety of bindings, and richly illustrated. Also a fine collection of Bibles and Prayer-Books in elegant Turkey and velvet bindings, &c. Together with a fine assortment of Medical Books, Theological and Scientific Works, and a large assortment of Classical School-Books, in all a variety and attractive selection.

Lovers of useful books will find this a rare opportunity for adding to their libraries.

Terms of sale—On all purchases from the entire stock of $100, 4 months' credit; less amounts, cash. Catalogues now ready.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AT BETRINGER & TOWNSEND'S old stand, under Barnum's Museum, No. 222 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 27 at 10 A.M., closing out sale of a Bookseller's Stock—comprising a great collection of popular standard books by the best English and American authors; Cooper, Irving, Bryant, Longfellow, Sims, Dickens, Bulwer, Thackeray, Tennyson, Byron, Macaulay, Hume, Goldsmith, &c., in a variety of bindings; richly illustrated works, suitable for presents; Gifts, &c., in an almost endless and attractive selection. The lovers of good and useful books will find this a rare opportunity for adding to their libraries. Catalogues ready on Saturday.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PATERSON LOTS AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, twenty-eight lots in the city of Paterson, New Jersey, viz:

8 lots on 3d-av., between Montgomery and Lawrence sts.

10 lots on north side Lawrence st., adjoining.

10 lots on south side of Montgomery-st., adjoining.

Communication with Paterson several times in each day, by the Erie Railroad. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, STAIR RODS, &c.—Will be sold by order of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, on MONDAY next, Dec. 27 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of carpets, oil-cloths, stair-rods, furniture of store, &c., &c., contained in the store No. 279 Hudson-st., in the City of New York. Terms cash. Sale peremptory

F. L. VULTE, Deputy Sheriff

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—SALESROOMS, NO. 1 NORTH William-st.—S. B. will sell, by order of the assignee, on the premises, No. 18 4th-av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, 50 elegant sizable and double round-cornered (63) and 7 octave rosewood piano-fortes. All of the said instruments are in perfect order, and of splendid tone and finish, being the balance of the stock of the celebrated manufacturers—late firm of Gray & Christopher. JAS. J. KELLEY, Assignee.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND earthen ware, rich toys, &c., by BARTLET & COWEN, TUESDAY, Dec 28, at 10 o'clock. A large catalogue sale of choice goods, that must be sold to close consignments from Europe. Retailers wanting cash bargains attend.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DES DEVISES,

No. 11 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the rue Richelieu. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house in the upper part of the City, near Madison square, would furnish desirable rooms to a few boarders, or would rent their house furnished to a small family, and board with them. Members of Christian churches preferred. Very particular references will be asked and given. Address Post-Office, Box No. 2,607.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain full or partial board in a very pleasant neighborhood, and in a comfortable private house in West 16th st., near 6th-av., by applying to the Janitor in the New-York University, on Washington-square.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can have a small front room, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is pleasantly located; has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two persons, $50.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED Room, fronting 14th-st., near Broadway, with two other rooms on same floor, can be procured with board, by application Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address Box No. 2,226 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in a pleasant part of 22d-st., would like to let two or three rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Any one desiring a pleasant and quiet home, may address P. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND Bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM can be had, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or singlegentlemen.

E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3¼ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; P. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty st.; Messrs M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old slip, New-York. Address JAMES G ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN, SOUTH of Harrison-st., for a gentleman and his wife; the requirements are a furnished sitting-room, bedroom, a third room for a study, and dinner in the evening; the situation must be good and the house fitted with the modern conveniences. Address Box No. 4,246 New-York Post-Office, stating situation and terms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN-STONE House, No. 83 Sands-st.; furnished room and board for a gentleman location elevated and healthy; well warmed and ventilated in season; terms moderate; family small, no children; about 6 minutes' from the Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 59 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THREE OR FOUR single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 36 Willow-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

NO. 747 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.—A desirable suite of rooms, well arranged, with bath-room, closets, &c., communicating; would like to make arrangements with a family for the Winter. Reference given and required. Also a single room for a gentleman.

NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET, THREE DOORS east of Broadway, opposite Clinton Hall, board with rooms for gentleman and wife Also, for single gentlemen. Location one of the most desirable in the City. Immediate vicinity of principal hotels, amusements, libraries, &c. Terms reasonable.

BEDROOM NEATLY FURNISHED TO let, without board, to a respectable single man of quiet habits; rent $4 per month private family; location east of Bowery and near Grand-st.; 15 minutes' walk from City Hall. Address COMFORT, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN Brooklyn, would let a second-story front room unfurnished, and hall bed-room furnished, adjoining, together or separately; conveniences for gas and fire; references required. Address, for two days, S. F., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

19 UNION-SQUARE—BROADWAY SIDE—PARlor and bedroom and two hall rooms to let, with breakfast and dinner; house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished; very desirable location; reference given and required.

ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITHIN SEVEN minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, a private family have a fine large furnished room to let to one or two gentlemen, without board. Address W. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR TWO or three single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board at No. 37 Washington-square. References exchanged.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE FULL or partial board, in a comfortable house, and in a very pleasant location, at reasonable terms, by applying at No. 91 West 16th st.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board at No 5 Brevoort-place, late No. 130 10th-st., three doors west of Broadway.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, for two ladies and gentlemen; board in advance. Address J. T., Broadway Post-Office

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.

Licenses, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouses, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FANCY Goods business in Broadway, near Union-square, for sale; is well established, business increasing, stock light. Address G. A., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DEC. 16, 1858.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 4 WALL-ST.

At an Election for Directors of this Company, held Dec. 6, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

HENRY COIT,	THOMAS PATON,
EDWIN A. OELRICHS,	JOHN GARCIA,
JACOB LITTLE,	EDWARD VINCENT,
SELTIMUS CROOKES,	MICHAEL PASCALDI,
JOHN H. MORTIMER,	BENJAMIN BABCOCK,
HENRY CHAUNCEY,	LINDLEY MURRAY,
PETER L. BOGERT,	CHAS. VANDERVOORT,
GEORGE F. TALMAN,	RICHARD HARDT,
FRANCIS L. MARBURY,	JOSHUA L. POPE,
EDWARD MINTURN,	HENRY J. BEERS,
JOHN R. SUYDAM,	THOMAS SCOTT,
NATH. L. McCREADY,	EDWD. F. SANDERSON.

At a meeting of the Board, held Dec. 9, LINDLEY MURRAY was unanimously elected President, and WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., appointed Secretary of the Company.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1858.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS,

No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

LANSING BALDWIN & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

No 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,

Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.

H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER WANTED, AT LOW RATES, By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1858.—Coupons for interest maturing Jan. 1, 1859, on first mortgage bonds of Central Military Tract Railroad Company, Chicago and Aurora Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will be paid at maturity by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

By a provision in the mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the holders of the bonds issued by the Central Military Tract and Chicago and Aurora Companies may deliver them up to this Company, and receive in exchange therefor the eight per cent, sinking fund bonds issued under said mortgage. Exchanges of bonds may be effected with Edward L. Baker, one of the Trustees, in Boston, Mass.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer,

Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
No. 16 Broadway,
New-York, December 17, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent, out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Consolidated Stock, (of $300,000,) at the office of the Company

The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under the new basis of Capital.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Nov. 26, 1853.

WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION in announcing that on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay our last two installments, due respectively on 31st December, 1858, and 3d June, 1860.

J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow.
DENNISTOUN CROSS & CO. London.
A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.

Referring to the above announcement, we beg to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' credits. DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,

No. 37 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan 12, inclusive.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent, allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 3 st of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres. P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS MILES, } ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND Dec. 15, 1858.—The Bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, issued to this Company, and falling due on the 1st of January next, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, will be paid, with the remaining interest, warrant attached, at the Ocean Bank, New-York, on and after the 31st instant T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1858.—The books of this Company will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Parties holding policies are requested to furnish an account of all risks attaching thereon up to that date. Also, claim for return of premiums, to avoid any discrepancy in the accounts. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, '58.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, O. F. SMITH. } No. 59 William-st. New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £20 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—COUPONS for interest on Bonds of Yuba County and City of Marysville, Cal. due Jan. 1 1859, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.

DECKER, BRUMAGEM & CO., Marysville Cal.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS AND COUPONS, —The interest Coupons and Bonds of the State of Michigan maturing on the 1st of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Artisans' Bank.

SILAS M. HOLMES, Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22 1858.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, 14th-st., corner of 8th-av

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 15th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. M. D. VAN PELT, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER—ST. PAUL, Dec 10, 1858, MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 11, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.

G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, Jan 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to Jan. 4, inclusive. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

$30.000—$25,000—$20 000—$10.000—$8,000.—These sums to lend on Bond and Mortgage, at 6 per cent. interest, for a term of years, on first-class improved real estate in this City. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 12 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1859, on $100,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$50.000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $8,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 21 and 23 Pine-st., New-York.

The usual semi annual interest dividend of 3½ P cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 3. Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 27 until Jan. 3. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-three (23, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the sinking fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

NOTICE.—LICKING CO. AND NEWARK, OHIO, BONDS.—The interest coupons on the bonds issued by the Commissioners of Licking Co., Ohio, to the Central Railroad Company. Also, the Bonds issued by the Corporation of Newark, Ohio, to the Central Ohio Railroad Company and the Newark Plank Road Company; and also on the Bonds issued by the Trustees of Newark Township to the Seubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, due on the 1st January, 1859, will be paid on and after the 31st inst., at the office of STANTON, SHELDON & CO., No. 81 Front-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 46 Exchange-place—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals By order of the Board. THEO. STURGIS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, have this day declared a semi annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent on the capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this day to the day of payment. By order of the Board,

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

NASSAU BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858.—The Interest Coupons, due Jan. 1, on the Bonds of MUSKINGHAM COUNTY, BELMONT COUNTY, and CITY OF ZANESVILLE, OHIO, issued to "Central Ohio Railroad Company," will be paid at this Bank. H. BLYDENBURGH, President.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858.—FORTY EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The President and directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1859

By order. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY—Dec. 22, 1858. The annual election of thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10 next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election. By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF UNPAID COUPONS and bonds of this Company are requested to hand in a written statement of their several claims at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

JOS. W. ALSOP, President.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, DEC. 21, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.—NOTICE.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on Jan. 3, proximo, at the office of the Company. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD First and only Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, Loan of 1852, due 1875, Coupons payable June and December in New-York, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF LOFT TO LET—WITH OR without steam power. The first loft of the building Nos. 82 and 84 Beekman-st., from the first of May next. Sized loft is about 50 by 100 feet, and well lighted. The building is completely fire-proof, having wrought iron beams and brick arches for floors, and furnished with iron shutters throughout. It has a platform elevator by steam power, and may be warmed by steam if desired. For terms, apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE farms in the State of New-Jersey, containing 220 acres, half a mile from Madison Depôt, Morris Co., N. J., and one hour's ride from New York, being a part of the estate, and adjoining the homestead, of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with a fine barn 100 by 40 feet, farm-house, brick dairy and a young apple orchard of 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East river, being in front on 28th st. 300 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water-right attached thereto, (now occupied by a stone dressing company,) will be leased for a term of years, from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st.

JACOB S. BAKER.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—HOUSE and lot No. 9 Washington-place, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements, and built in the very best manner Also, a very desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings and a variety of fruit, situated at East Neck, Huntington, Long Island. Also, a very desirable full-sized lot in West 14th-st. Apply to GROESBECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE STORY modern house, in perfect order, No 24 Warren-place, Charles-st., corner of Waverley-place, can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock. A large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to W. J. BROWNE, No. 20 Commerce-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE HOTEL KNOWN AS the Franklin House, Nos. 130 and 132 Chambers-st., and the furniture for sale, or will be let with the house. It is situated directly opposite the Hudson River Railroad station, and is now in successful operation. Apply to ACKER, MERRALL & CO., No. 132 Chambers-st.

BROADWAY LOTS TO LEASE—WEST SIDE. Lots, opposite 3d lot, 25x95 feet, above 4th st; also, one 4-story house and lot 22 ft. 6 in by 90 ft., above 17th-st.; would be leased for a term of years, with permission to alter. Apply to M. LIVINGSTON, No. 8 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FARM OF 200 ACRES of good land, with stock, farming utensils, &c., &c., for only $8,000; $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The farm is five miles from Paterson, N. J., and 21 miles from New-York. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms a large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—SOME VERY fine stores on 4th-av., corner of 41st-st., suitable for hotels, saloons, &c. This is the terminus of all the steam cars on the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, and the property will double in value within two years. Inquire at No. 65 West 47th-st., near 6th-av., or No. 7 Wall-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock, of HENRY L. BULKLEY & CO.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK house, with a large basement store; the house has all the modern improvements, and the location, for a residence or business purposes, cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 186 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—PART OF A LAW OFFICE IN THE *Times* Building, consisting of a private room fronting on Park-row, with or without half of an adjoining room. Inquire at room No. 9, of No. 41 Park-row.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 263, 265, 267 and 269 Atlantic-st., also No. 38 Dean-st., Brooklyn. For further particulars inquire of JOHN DIKEMAN, Jr., No. 21 Halsey Buildings, Brooklyn.

FOR LITERARY SOCIETIES.—TO LET—Room No 2 Clinton-place, for Thursday evenings. It is carpeted and furnished with settees. Apply to RICHD. WARREN, No. 9 Clinton-place.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th Sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE up town. Apply to JOS. NEILSON, No. 40 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 9 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third door, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Clipper of Saturday, Dec. 25.
The first-class
CLIPPER-SHIP "DERBY,"
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Jr., Commander,
Is now rapidly loading at
Pier No. 15, East River.

This elegant and substantial ship is of small capacity, thoroughly ventilated, sails remarkably fast, and has all the requisites of a first class California clipper. She is offered and recommended to shippers with confidence, insuring at the lowest rates, and always carrying and landing her cargoes in fine order. She has a large portion of her cargo already on board, and will have prompt dispatch as above.

For balance of freight apply to

W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)

N. B.—No SAIL BOATS taken by ships of this line.
Agent in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.
Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.
Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

FOR THE SOUTH.
VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C.
SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

First-class Cabin Passage.....$15
Deck Passage.....6

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 26, at 9 o'clock precisely—thus giving passengers an opportunity of passing Christmas day in New-York.

Through tickets to the following places:

Montgomery, Ala	$26	Columbia, S. C	$20
Atlanta, Ga	23	Jacksonville, Fla	21
Augusta, Ga	23	Palatka, Fla	23

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29

NOTICE.—There will be no steamer on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
The Famous Extreme Clipper Ship
HURRICANE,
Captain SHERMAN,

will receive freight this week, until full, at Pier No. 19 East River (Maiden lane.)

Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 45 Pine-st., cor. William.

Agents at San Francisco,
Messrs D. L. ROSS & CO,
Collections made in California and Oregon.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 50, Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26, Atlanta Ga., $23, Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus Ga. $23 Macon Ga., $21; Augusta, $26; Savannah, $18. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before the departure of steamer For freight or passage apply to SAML. MITCHELL, No. 5 Broadway. The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. W. SCHENCK will succeed, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29 at 3 P. M.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—How many old and tender associations are connected with the word! It is not for us, as for the natives of the Old World, brimful of the pleasantest thoughts and most delightful home records. Our pulses do not throb as we imagine the Yule Log burning on the earth; the holly, with its scarlet berries, is unappreciated, and mistletoe, unfortunately for one sex, is unknown. Something of the old-country way of keeping Christmas lingers yet in the New-England States, but in our State and City, it is little more than a holiday in name. *Stet nominis umbra.* In every city, village and hamlet of Old Europe to-day, relatives and friends who have not greeted each other for a year, at least, will either give or send congratulations. Families, from the oldest to the youngest members, will gather around the social board, except those who have been removed to the shadow-land, and for them will the vacant chair be placed, not unaccompanied by the laurel and the cedar, in token that their memory is evergreen. The origin of the Christmas festival is unknown. THEOPHILUS, Bishop of Antioch, makes mention of it in his Paschal letter, about the year 170, but the exact date of its celebration was for centuries later left in extreme confusion, chronologists so late as SCALIGER, assigning the birth of the Saviour, and consequently the celebration of his nativity, to the end of September or the beginning of October. The Anglo-Saxons made Christmas Day the beginning of the year. In this country its present observance as a religious festival is maintained only by the Catholics, and by the Episcopalians among the Protestants. Their churches are decorated with evergreens, and special services are used in worship. But a pleasant association with Christmas—the young folks persist that it is the best of all,—is the visit of Santa Claus, who at this season, when children have been unusually good, has a great attachment for their stockings, into which he has been known to pour untold treasures. Nor are the children alone expectants of gifts. Many a bright pair of eyes will grow brighter to-day in the same ratio that many a young man's purse knew depletion yesterday. He may be certain, however, that he is already all the richer for the vacuum.

THE CHURCHES ON CHRISTMAS EVE—INTERESTING CEREMONY AT TRINITY.—Nearly all the Episcopal churches in the City were ornamented with evergreens, yesterday, in accordance with immemorial custom observed at this season of the year. There was a quiet, unobtrusive taste in the decorations of all, which, detracting nothing from the sacredness of the place, left a pleasing impression on the mind of the spectator. Trinity Church, from its size and grandeur, was, perhaps, the most attractive to a mere sightseer. The arrangements here for celebrating Christmas have been more extensive, and the decorations more elaborate, than usual. The clergymen of the Parish, assisted by the ladies of the Church, have been occupied for a week in completing them, and the result reflects great credit upon the taste which may be discerned in every detail. Each of the large pillars is dressed with entire trees of cedar and pine, while the pulpit, with the stairs approaching it, and the canopy, are ornamented with a light tracing of the same material. In the corners of the church, and at the entrances of the aisle, are beautiful trees of evergreen, fir, pine and cedar. A large panel, spanning the whole width of the chancel, is supported by these gothic-pointed arches seventeen feet high, and above them is another central arch surmounted by a Latin cross, the top of which is fifty feet from the floor, and the entire facing of which is buried in evergreens. Upon the upper arch, and across the large panel, are the words, "Glory to God on high, and on earth peace, good-will toward men." At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the children of the Sabbath-School, about three hundred in number, had a festival in the church, which was filled with spectators. The services were of a most interesting description, opening with the recitation of the Magnificat, "My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour." This was followed by Evening Prayer, and the 46th Psalm was afterwards sung by the children, with an organ accompaniment. The Rev. Dr. OGILBY then briefly addressed the little expectant multitudes, who replied by singing a Christmas Carol. After the Benediction was pronounced, and the ministers had been greeted with a "Merry Christmas" by a delegation from the children, the doors leading to the vestibule of the church were thrown open and the Christmas tree was exposed to view. This was a fine fir, 15 feet in height, hung with multitudinous gifts, and illuminated with miniature lanterns, the handiwork of a lady of the church. The classes were then called in order, and each child received some pretty gift.

SERVICES TO-DAY AT THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—There will be Divine service in nearly all the Christian churches of the Metropolis to-day. We are requested to state that in the Church of the Messiah, (Dr. OSGOOD'S,) Christmas will be observed, and there will be religious services in the morning at 11 o'clock. The congregation of "All Souls" (Dr. BELLOW'S) will unite on the occasion with their brethren of the "Messiah." In the afternoon there will be service for children. The schools of Dr. BELLOWS, Dr. CHAPIN, and Dr. OSGOOD, will unite to receive the children of the German Industrial School. A ceremony so interesting will, of course, be witnessed by a large audience.

CHRISTMAS GIFT FROM HIBERNIA ENGINE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA TO THE RANDALL ISLAND CHILDREN.—Three large and mysterious-looking boxes might have been seen, yesterday, in the office of the Governors of the Almshouse. They contained cakes, candies and sweetmeats, with an enormous plum-cake, appropriately ornamented, for the children upon Randall's Island, and were a gift from Hibernia Engine Company of Philadelphia. The generous gift was presented through WM. M. TWEED, Esq., of New-York, as an appreciation of the gratification the Philadelphians received upon their recent visit to the Institution.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman DAVIS in the Chair. It being Christmas Eve, there was not the usual inclination to transact business. The ordinances in relation to the Street Commissioner's Office were referred to the Committee on Ordinances. The ordinances in relation to the Comptroller's Department were called up again and debated at some length. The prominent features of the new ordinances are the increase of the Comptroller's salary from $3,000 to $5,000, and to create a Deputy Comptroller, at a salary of $2,500. Alderman BOOLE, Chairman of the Committee, said he recommended the report as a matter of right. He was in favor of raising the Comptroller's salary when in the Board of Councilmen, and could not consistently do otherwise now. The report was then adopted by a vote of 10 to 4. A resolution tendering the hospitalities of the City to Secretary COBB was carried, and then the Board adjourned to Monday.

ANOTHER LOWBER SALE.—The piers on the North and East Rivers, belonging to the City, were sold at auction yesterday, by the Sheriff, to satisfy Mr. LOWBER's claim against the City. Mr. LOWBER bought for $72,000 the pier known as Vanderbilt Pier, on the Battery, and Piers Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 48, 53, 56 and 57, and the piers at the foot of Delancy, Fifth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-eighth, Fifty-third, Sixty-first, One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, East River. Also, for the sum of $62,000, the following piers on the North River: Nos. 13, 13, 14, 20, 21, 23, 29, 31, 32, 33, and so on regularly up to and including Pier No. 54, and those at the foot of Laight, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second streets. MOSES TAYLOR bought the premises No. 42 Chambers street, and other piers and property, for $27,000. The total amount bid was $176,520. Mr. LOWBER's claim is for $198,000, with about $30,000 interest. He has before received $50,000 from the sale of the pictures, &c., in the Governor's room. The property sold yesterday is estimated to be worth over $1,000,000.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR ELECT.—Governor MORGAN, we understand, will leave New-York for Albany on Monday, the 27th inst. The six members of his Military Cabinet appointed from this City, Generals SEWARD, NESBITT and AGNEW; Colonels DARLING and E. THOMPSON, and Secretary SKIDMORE, will meet the Governor and Albany members there, and be present at the Inauguration, on the 1st of January. Report says that the ceremony will be unusually imposing, as the Albanians are making great preparation for the occasion.

THE BRITISH EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.—Yesterday morning Judge RUSSELL denied the motion to discharge JAMES SUTTON ELLIOTT from custody, on the ground that the application should have been made to the Judge who granted the original order of arrest. ELLIOTT, it will be remembered, was formerly a military storekeeper at Weedon, England, and was arrested here on a charge of embezzling moneys entrusted to him as a public officer.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.—There will be no mail made up at the Post-Office for Europe to-day in consequence of the steamship *Edinburgh* being kept over until Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 12 noon. This is in consequence of the severe weather she experienced on her passage to this port, making it impossible to dispatch her before that day.

AN ELOPEMENT.—The curious, in a certain street up town, are at present greatly exercised by a piece of scandal involving the domestic relations of a down-town merchant. This merchant is reputed wealthy, and his brown-stone house, furnished in elegant style, has been the scene of many princely entertainments by night; and, through the day, carriages "might have been seen" arriving and departing at all hours. The philosophy of the family inculcated the smallest possible degree of self-denial, and a wagon-load of empty champagne-bottles, it is said, was taken away weekly. It appears that while the merchant has been busy with his customers and acquaintances in other parts of the City, his wife has not been idle at home. A flashy young man was duly installed as gallant-general of the establishment, and, it would seem, performed his part in a manner so satisfactory that the lady of the house fell in love with him. At last, on Thursday or Friday last, the merchant suddenly found his home without a mistress, and discovered that his wife had eloped with the young man in question.—*Evening Post.*

DEATH FROM BURNING-FLUID.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest at No. 412 Sixth-avenue, upon the body of EMMA LYONS, a child 2½ years old, who died from the effects of burns received on the 22d inst. by the explosion of a fluid lamp. The child was sitting with her mother at the tea-table, when the lamp suddenly exploded and set fire to her dress. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Coroner GAMBLE held, yesterday, another inquest, at No. 143 Suffolk-street, upon the body of FRANK SCHUYLER, a child 20 months old, who died from scalds received by the upsetting of a tea-kettle of boiling water. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

FIRE IN ANN-STREET.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the premises No. 8 Ann-street, known as BASSFORD'S Billiard Saloon, which was soon extinguished. The damage is estimated at $200.

PRESENTATION OF BOOKS.—Yesterday was a day of much interest to the Teachers and pupils of the Collegiate and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West Nineteenth-street. A presentation of books was made to the Principal, Mr. J. H. BROWN; also to Mr. J. W. DOUGHTY, Associate Instructor. The presentation was made to the former by Master F. A. BLACK, to the latter by Master GEO. F. MARTIN, accompanied by appropriate addresses.

Police Reports.

MORE SPURIOUS MONEY.—A broker on Broadway had two bills on the Highland Bank, of Pittsfield, Ill., of the denomination of ten dollars, which were counterfeit, sent to him, yesterday, by a merchant for whom he discounts uncurrent money. The bills are unlike the genuine, and the printing quite faint. An attempt was made, last evening, to pass a number of counterfeit bills of the denomination of two dollars, altered from the exploded Waubeek Bank, of De Soto, Nebraska, to the State Bank, of Camden, N. J. The vignette is the arms of Nebraska, with sailor and mechanic resting on it; two children with arms full of grain on the left, and female Indian, with figure of Liberty in the lower right-hand corner. Several of these Nebraska bills were passed in the lower part of the City. Another counterfeit bill, of the denomination of five dollars, on the National Bank, of Providence, R. I., also made its appearance last evening, and several were passed in the Eighth Ward. Counterfeit two-dollar bills on the Monson Bank, of Monson, Mass., also made their appearance late last evening. But few were passed.

TWO MORE STABBING AFFRAYS.—About 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a woman named Mary Taylor had an altercation with her husband, Michael F. Taylor, at their residence No. 14 Mulberry-street, and the difficulty was brought to a close by Michael seizing a knife and stabbing his wife in the side and throat, inflicting several dangerous wounds. The woman was taken to the Hospital, and the man was arrested by Officer Welch. About half an hour afterwards, a woman living in "Cow Bay," near the Five Points, named Coon, was stabbed in the throat by Dennis Mahoney. Officer Golden arrested Dennis, and the woman, who was badly hurt, was taken to the Hospital. Both these affrays, it is said, were the results of liberal potations of bad rum.

BURGLARY.—The house of PETER MONAGHAN, No. 7 Prince-street, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning, by means of false keys, and several articles of ladies' wearing apparel were stolen. The burglars passed out of the basement, in the rear, and broke into the dwelling of MRS. CUNNINGHAM, No. 246 Bowery, where they stole a gold watch and chain, valued at $100. The alarm being given, they dropped the clothing, but succeeded in effecting their escape with the watch and chain. ROBERT SHAUGHNESSY and WM. JOHNSON were brought before Justice KELLY, yesterday, on complaint of JOHN HENRY, a clerk in the grocery-store of HENRY MULLER, No. 490 Eighth-av., who charged them with burglary on the above premises. HENRY, who slept in a room over the store, heard the burglars beneath, and gave the alarm. One of the party made his escape. The others were arrested by Officer Lawson. They were committed for trial.

The Accusation Against James Duff.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to correct a statement published in your columns as to myself. The whole subject-matter of the accusation against me consisted of goods of a less value than $10. My possession of those goods has been explained to the entire satisfaction of my employers, and I have been discharged from the complaint with their full concurrence. JAMES DUFF,
No. 162 West Seventeenth-street.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

A Swindling Operator.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1858.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

The person alluded to in your Daily this morning, had the *kindness* to call on me on Saturday last with an advertisement for my magazine. There is no doubt of his being a swindler, and as he will, undoubtedly, assume different names to effect his dishonest ends, that he may be known when he calls, I will try to describe him. He is about 23 years of age, five feet, six inches in height, middling light hair, had on pepper and salt colored coat and pantaloons, the latter ribbed, with a face at once pleasing and winsome. His whole manners well calculated to win the confidence of business men. Whoever will, when opportunity presents, "nab" him, will not only confer a general good upon the public, but a special favor upon the
EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK COACHMAKERS' MAGAZINE,
No. 106 Elizabeth-st., N. Y.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE LIQUOR CASES.—Of the fifty liquor dealers indicted by the last Grand Jury for selling liquor without license, twenty-four were, yesterday, sentenced in the Court of Sessions. Eleven of these pleaded guilty to the indictments found against them, and the others were tried and found guilty. In only two cases was sentence suspended, and this was where the parties had given up the liquor traffic and gone into some respectable business. The others were either fined $20 or $25 each—a distinction being made in favor of those who gave up selling as soon as they were indicted. In case the fine is not paid, the parties are to be imprisoned in the County Jail for a term not exceeding twenty days. The sentence was that agreed upon by a majority of the Court, Judge MORRIS and Justice EMMONS—Justice SCHOONMAKER dissenting on the ground that the Court had no discretion but must sentence each person violating the law to pay $50 fine, and to a term of imprisonment also, in accordance with Sec. 29 of the law passed April 16, 1857. He asked to have his dissent recorded on the books of the Court, but this Judge MORRIS ordered the clerk not to do. Justice SCHOONMAKER then demanded the books as a legal member of the Court, that he might make the entry himself. This was also refused, Judge MORRIS stating that nothing but the judgment of the Court could be entered upon the books of the Court. This little scene being ended, a number of the liquor sellers paid their fines, and the balance were removed from the prisoner's dock to the County Jail on Raymond street. The Counsel for the liquor dealers announced that they intended to carry these cases to the Court of Appeals on the exceptions taken during the trial. JUDGE MORRIS announced that all parties indicted for selling liquor without license, at any time subsequent to the 1st of November, and convicted before him, would be sentenced both to pay a fine and to a term of imprisonment. The Police have made nearly one hundred complaints since the time specified.

FIRE.—The camphene and turpentine distillery of MESSRS. FARRAN & FULLUM, No. 35 Furman-street, was destroyed by fire, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Loss $5,000, and no insurance.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A fireman on board the Union ferry-boat *Metropolis*, named ROBERT HASSEN, was on Thursday night so badly crushed, while oiling the machinery of the boat, that his life is despaired of. He was taken to the City Hospital.

SUICIDE.—A German grocer, named AUGUSTUS L. BRIDGMAN, residing at No. 15 Union-street, South Brooklyn, committed suicide Thursday night, by blowing his brains out while under the influence of lager-bier. He leaves a widow and three children.

Commander McBlair—Reply to an Attack upon his Character.

ERIE, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the recent numbers of *Frank Leslie* contains severe animadversions upon the conduct and character of Commander WM. MCBLAIR, now commanding the sloop *Dale* on the coast of Africa, which are founded upon a statement quoted from the *Tribune*, purporting to be contained in a letter written on board the *Dale*.

The *Tribune* says that the extract from the letter was "kindly" furnished by a naval officer. The officer in question has exhausted his kindness upon the Editor; he certainly exhibits none for his brother officer, now absent upon an arduous and painful service.

There was a time, Mr. Editor, when it would have been thought an unworthy act, and one deserving of the strongest reprobation, for one officer to furnish anonymously the materials for a printed attack upon another of his own corps, and it would have been regarded as no small aggravation of the offence if the object of the attack were thousands of miles away, and incapable of offering explanation or defence, and when the effect was to create a prejudice in the public mind, which would ferment to his lasting injury before he could have an opportunity to remove it. On this point I have no further observation to offer, but I feel it my solemn duty, as a brother of Commander MCBLAIR, earnestly and emphatically to protest against the act of a public journalist, who arraigns and condemns him unheard, and holds him up to public opprobrium before any investigation has established the facts of the case.

I have no knowledge whatever of the transactions alluded to beyond that which I derive from the article itself, but I may be permitted to declare that the statement is flatly contradicted by the whole previous tenor of Commander MCBLAIR'S life and character. You will find, Mr. Editor, immediately about you, on the New-York naval station, abundance of witnesses who will sustain me in the opinion that he is quite incapable of the offences attributed to him. Those who have known him longest and best will not be slow to bear me out in stating that in his professional as well as in his social relations he has always been conspicuous for a high sense of honor, a conscientious love of justice, and unvarying kindness towards those with whom he is brought into connection. If there is one trait in his character more marked than the rest, it is that of a solicitous and even tender regard for the welfare of those about him, and against no man in this country could the charge be brought with less probability of truth, of tyrannical excesses or wanton inhumanity.

I am, very respectfully,
CHAS. H. MCBLAIR,
Commander United States Navy.

Turning Merchant Ships into Men-of-war.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will very much oblige a reader of your journal by inserting in its columns the following article.

The Secretary of the Navy, as will be seen by his recent report, is not satisfied with having temporarily inflicted upon the Navy the misfortune of attaching to it the six or eight merchant steamers unwisely chartered for the Paraguay Expedition, but recommends that they be purchased and permanently added to the naval forge of the country.

This is, indeed, "adding insult to injury," and exhibiting a willful blindness lamentable to behold in a public officer. Some allowance, it is true, must be made for the fact that the Hon. Secretary, like his predecessors in office, is not a nautical man, and consequently far from being as much at home among ships as he is among law books; but still, having ready means of information at hand in the shape of constructors and experienced officers, one would suppose that he would have enlightened himself as to the requisites of a vessel of war; and, if he could not avoid employing these craft in the emergency alluded to, that he would have at least been anxious to cut them loose from the Navy as soon after the passing away of that emergency as possible; but no!—after chartering and repairing them at an enormous cost to the country when it could be seen that they were unfit for the purpose to which they were to be applied he desires to squander still more of the people's money, and advises that they be bought for a sum three times as much as they cost their owners when new. Indeed, so much in love is he with these "lame ducks," that he actually discovers a capacity for usefulness in them which no conscientious professional man has yet been able to perceive—saying, in his report, that they can be made serviceable as a part of the regular naval establishment of our country. It is no wonder that the Navy has so little to show for the large sums annually spent upon it, when the appropriations have to bear the burden of such expenses as this; and God help my countrymen if it is with such shells as these they expect to contend with the navies of Europe. Not only are they utterly worthless for war purposes, but I much fear that, one of these days, they will become the coffins of many valuable men. That, however, I suppose, is too trifling a consideration to occupy the mind of the honorable gentleman who sits toasting his feet by the fire of the chief office in the Navy Department at Washington.

PAUL JONES.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 17, 1858.

The Philharmonic Concerts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please allow me to suggest to the managers of the Philharmonic Society, in behalf of many subscribers, the propriety of an earlier hour for their afternoon rehearsals. These now commence at 3½, and many ladies from the suburbs are compelled either to return home in the dark, or to leave the room before the entertainment is concluded. They complain of the inconvenience of being obliged to travel, by the boats or cars, after dark; while City people, dining at 5 o'clock, are also incommoded by the late hour at which they are dismissed. DAYLIGHT.

The New Liberty Pole.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Any one who has noticed the liberty pole at the corner of West Broadway and Franklin streets, on a windy day, must come to the conclusion that it ought to be taken down. With a wind like to-day's it shakes very much, and when our violent northeast storms set in it will surely break and kill somebody. It is altogether too light and thin to resist a very violent wind. Yours, &c., A CONSTANT READER,
And inhabitant of the Fifth Ward.

The Wool Trade.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York, the week opened quite briskly, especially for domestic Wool, at very full and buoyant prices. Toward the close, owing, in part, to the influence of unfavorable weather, less activity was discernable, yet holders steadily adheared to their asking prices, and appeared to be reluctant to make any concessions, even to buyers of large quantities. The material reduction of the stocks in first hands has had the effect of increasing the sales from second hands. The principal inquiry has been from manufacturers, directly or indirectly. The reported sales comprise 275,000 lbs. domestic fleece, at from 38c. @ 56c. for common to full blood Merino and Saxony, with small lots at higher rates; 180,000 lbs. domestic Pulled at from 35c. @ 46c. for No. 1. to extra, with some small lots of very choice at 50c. @ 55c.; 150 bales Donskoi, 100 bales Cape and 30 bales Mexican, on terms not ascertained, and 35,000 lbs. Mestiza, part unwashed, at 15c. ℔ lb.

In Boston, the demand was unusually animated,—the sales exceeded those of any previous week during the year,—and prices favored sellers. The transactions consisted of 500,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, (including a lot of 150,000 lbs. sold, to arrive from Ohio, by a Philadelphia house,) within the annexed range: Common to full-blood Merino Fleece, at 36c. @ 53c.; Saxony do., at 55c. @ 65c.; No. 1 to extra Pulled, at 40c. @ 55c.; also 200 bales Mediterranean and South American, and 700 bales Cape, within our range; Smyrna, Washed, 17c. @ 26c.; Unwashed, 10c. @ 17c.; Crimea, 9c. @ 17c.; Buenos Ayres, 9c. @ 42c.; Cape of Good Hope, 20c. @ 55c.; Chilian, Unwashed, 11c. @ 24c.; Washed, 18c. @ 37c.; Syrian, Unwashed, 10c. @ 12c.; Washed, 18c. @ 21c.; Peruvian, Washed Fleece, 28c. @ 35c.; Unwashed, 17c. @ 22c. ℔ lb.

In Philadelphia, an extensive business was also transacted at firmer prices,—including 450,000 lbs. domestic fleece, part at from 50c. @ 69c., cash, for half blood Western fine; and 200,000 lbs. Delaine Wools on terms not disclosed. Eastern manufactures brought the heaviest amount.

In Providence, a good inquiry prevailed, and prices advanced 3c. ℔ lb. Stocks had been very materially reduced. Sales were made of 76,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 34c. @ 60c.; with 3,800 lbs. domestic Pulled at 47½c. @ 50c. ℔ lb.

In Baltimore, the sales were confined to about 10,000 lbs., at previous quotations.

In Buffalo, 10,000 lbs. No. 1 Superfine Pulled Wool were sold at 34c. ℔ lb.; and 4,000 Pelts at $1 each.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

The English Wool Trade, during the month of November, Mr. JOHN L. BOWES, in his Circular, dated at Liverpool, Dec. 3, noticed thus: "Wool has been in steady, fair consumption, and in most instances at higher prices. The advance in value is chiefly noticeable in Foreign and Domestic lustrous long-stapled descriptions, and in Merino and Mestizo kinds, but coarse short Wools remain quiet, without material change, though the general tendency of the market is in favor of sellers. The London sales of Australian and Cape terminated with spirit the 1st inst., and prices maintained the advance of 7@12 ℔ cent. on September rates. The next series will probably commence the middle of February. Public sales of about 4,090 bales "Low" Wool began in London yesterday. For good parcels the competition is animated, and best East India and Egyptian have advanced fully ½d. ℔ lb., but ordinary qualities are unaltered. About 14,000 bales East India, besides other Wools, will be offered by auction, at Liverpool, the middle of next month."

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—The subscribers call the attention of customers and the trade to these delicious Wines, unequalled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards. The celebrated Muscatel at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards, for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne (preferred to the French) $12. Sample boxes, $5—containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.

FREUND & GROSSINGER,
No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

The advertisement of JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy for Asthma, in another column, is worthy of notice. It is prepared by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, one of the most respectable firms in the United States. The complete success which has attended its use is fairly shown by the great number of reliable certificates which accompany each parcel. Many distinguished medical gentlemen have used it in the treatment of the above-named complaint, and have given it their unqualified approbation.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S NE PLUS ULTRA.—The celebrated KNOX, whose name has for so many years been associated with neat and tasteful coverings for the head, has recently introduced a new style of hat, which is the *ne plus ultra* of taste and excellence. They are made of the very best material, and do not lose their shape and beauty in the first heavy shower. A large stock of hats, caps, &c., will be found at the store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.
Fine Gold Pencils.
New Styles
For Holiday Trade.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—Any medicine which will alleviate the paroxysms of this dreadful disease will be hailed with joy by thousands of sufferers. The certificates which accompany JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY, are from the most reliable sources, and attest to its wonderful power, even in the most severe cases.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Are you troubled with *cold feet?* If so, you should use this excellent Ointment; its application to the soles of the feet for a few nights will cause a strong and healthy circulation of the blood, thus restoring the natural heat.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS have been before the world 108 years; all others, how good or how poor, are but imitations. Their usefulness is measured by their purifying qualities upon the blood, and a sale which counts millions of boxes annually.

[Advertisement.]

Amusing performances almost every hour, today, at Barnum's Museum, by the Zavistowski Troupe of wonderful and juvenile Pantomimists, &c. A million of curiosities; the Aquaria; the Happy Family. Glorious Christmas and holiday entertainments. Most bewitching in the world.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—The subscriber will pay in full, on presentation at his office, No. 52 Broadway, New-York, all demands due by the late firm of J. H. PRENTICE & Co., compromised or otherwise.

JOHN H. PRENTICE.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

STEREOSCOPES
AT GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway, first block below New-York Hotel. A splendid assortment of Stereoscopic Views of all parts of the world. Artistically colored Groups, Statuary, etc., just received. Gallery open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holiday Presents at BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205, 359 and 643 Broadway.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Melainotypes, in every style and at moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below New-York Hotel.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oils, Ivorytypes, &c., for the Holidays. Open till 9 P. M. for inspection.

[Advertisement.]

MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL INSTITUTE
Commences its next term Dec. 30. Send for circulars to EDWARD B. OLIVER, Pittsfield, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

RARE GIFTS! AT WONDERFUL LOW PRICES!!
English Velvet Carpeting $1 12 per yard; Brussels 75c.; All-wool Ingrains 37c.; Rugs, Ottomans, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 24.

$500 Ill. Interest Bds	102	25	M. S. & N.I.R.R.	b60	20½
7,200 Ill. Interest '60	93	100	do		20¾
1,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	94½	300	do	s30	20½
13,000 Virginia 6s	98	10	do		20⅝
19,000 Missouri St. 6s	89½	210	M. S. & N.I.Gu. St'k		48
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, n. b.	91¾	100	do	b30	48
2,000 N.Y. Cen. Rs. '76	101	50	do	b10	48
7,000 Hud. Riv. R.R. 3M.	75¼	200	do	b60	48¼
5,000 Ill. C. R.R. B.	s60 86	100	do	s30	47¾
1,000 do	87	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		12¾
5,000 do	s60 87	50	Panama R. R.	s60	121
8,000 La C. & M. L. G. B	25½	150	do		121¼
1,000 Chi. & R. I B	98	100	do	b60	121¾
2,000 Mich. S. & N. Bs	61	50	Ill. Cen. R. R	b30	67
9,000 do	61¾	19	do		66¾
10 Merch. Ex. Bank	101	175	do		66¼
10 National Bank	103½	50	do		66
20 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	96½	100	do	b60	66
50 do	s30 96½	250	Gal. & Chi. RR.	s10	71
100 do	96¾	150	do		71
95 Penn. Coal Co	80½	100	do	b30	71½
700 Reading R. R.	51½	100	do	s60	71
200 do	s30 51¾	100	do	b60	71¾
120 Pacific Mail S. Co	90½	100	do	b30	71¾
100 do	b30 90½	2·5	do		71¾
50 do	s15 90¾	100	do	s10	71¾
100 Guilford Min'g Co	1½	100	do		71½
1490 N. Y. Cen. RR	83¾	100	do	s10	71½
50 do	s4 83¾	50	Ch. & Rock. I. R.	b30	86½
200 do	s10 83¾	100	do		59¾
300 do	s12 83¾	100	do	b30	59
100 do	s15 83¾	100	do	b3	59
215 Erie Railroad	17	150	do	s30	59
350 Hudson R. R	33¾	100	do	s15	59
50 do	s60 33¾	100	do	s60	59
250 Harlem R.R	12	100	do	b60	59¾
100 do	s30 12	50	do	b30	59¾
200 Harlem R. R. p	30¾	150	do		59½
600 Brooklyn City R	114	100	do	s15	59½
200 Michigan Cen. R.	s60 52¾	50	La Crosse & Mil. R.		3¼
450 do	s30 52¾	750	do		3
25 Clev. & Tol. RR	31¾	200	do	s30	2¾
200 do	b30 31¾				

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	98	15 Humboldt F. I. Co.	104¾
2,000 Lee Co. Iowa, 8s	82½	50 Brooklyn F. I. Co.	145
2,000 Mil. & Hor. RR. 7s	40	50 do	147
5,000 Sci. & H. V. & T. 7s	25	175 N. Brunswick C. L. Co.	$3 12
500 L. E. & Wab'h 7s	50	100 Peru & Indi'polis R.	7
1,000 Lex'tn City 6s	40	100 Am. Guano Co. pr sh	$8
1,000 Mil. & Hor. R. 8s	40	100 Mad & Indi'polis R.	3
200 S. M. Ins., S. '53	70	160 Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	59¼
10 Bk. Commonwealth	102¾	10 Hanover Bank	82¾
10 Imp. & Trad. Bank	112¾	10 Pacific Mail St. Co.	90¾
10 do	111¾		

FRIDAY, Dec. 24—P. M.

The return of Christmas Eve was marked by the early adjournment of the Stock Exchange. The business is embraced in half a day. The market, on the Street, at 2½ P. M., closed firm on nearly the whole list. The financial news from England this morning came unexpectedly, or rather unlooked for, so far as the reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England is concerned. The fair surmise, in the absence of the mail to arrive by the *Asia*, is, that the Bank Directors have become thoroughly satisfied not only of the easy condition of the Money Market at home, but of the steady movement of the Continental Exchanges and rates of Discount, both of which were more or less recently disturbed by the return to Specie payments at Vienna. Politically, the measure of reduction to 2½ ℔ cent. is suggestive of the most thorough and settled confidence in the peace of Europe, and concurrent with this we hear the announcement from Paris of the perfect accord of France and Austria, and from Madrid of the determination of the Spanish Court to settle the Mexican difficulty without war. The first effect on the London Stock Exchange was to advance Consols ¼ ℔ cent., and in Liverpool to impart firmness to the Cotton market. By the *Asia's* mail we shall have two days' later intelligence, as well as the public reasons assigned for the action of the Bank. Here the event already strengthens the conviction among the speculators for the *Bull* account in Wall-street that the New Year is to open upon improved prices for all income securities, and better prospects for at least a portion of those which have not yet recovered from the disasters of 1857 and the depression in the railway traffic of the country, particularly in the Northwest, which followed.

The dealings at the Board of Brokers this morning, and subsequently on the Street, were fairly distributed over the list, and the rise from the closing rates of yesterday, was from ¼ to ¾ ℔ cent. on Railway Shares; Panama, from 120¼ to 121¼; New-York Central, from 83¾ to 84; Galena, returned to 71¾ ℔ cent., and Rock Island to 59¼. The rise in Michigan Central is maintained, and the other Western Shares were firm. Harlem Common and Preferred Shares rose ½@¾ ℔ cent. on the settlement of the contract with the City Corporation in reference to the 30 years' license to employ steam to Forty-second-street. Hudson River and Erie Shares were also firm, though the transactions were light. Pacific Mail continues in demand, at 90¼ ℔ cent., and Delaware and Hudson further improved to 96¾ ℔ cent. In State Stocks, Virginias and Tennessees were ¼ ℔ cent. better, and Missouris brought 89½@89¾ ℔ cent., though there were sellers to an extent of $40,000 at 89¼, option of the sellers, 60 days. In Railway Bonds there was a further rise of 1½ ℔ cent. on Illinois Central Construction Bonds, 77¼ bid at the close, and in Eries of 1859 and 1875. The La Crosse Land Grants rose to 25 ℔ cent., and Michigan Southern Lands to 6½ ℔ cent. The General market left off firm, 84@84½ for New-York Central being the Street index.

The Street is almost barren of Money news. We find that but little Specie has gone this week to New-Orleans and the other Cotton ports. Some further parcels have been sent to the